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Petroleum Supply Monthly

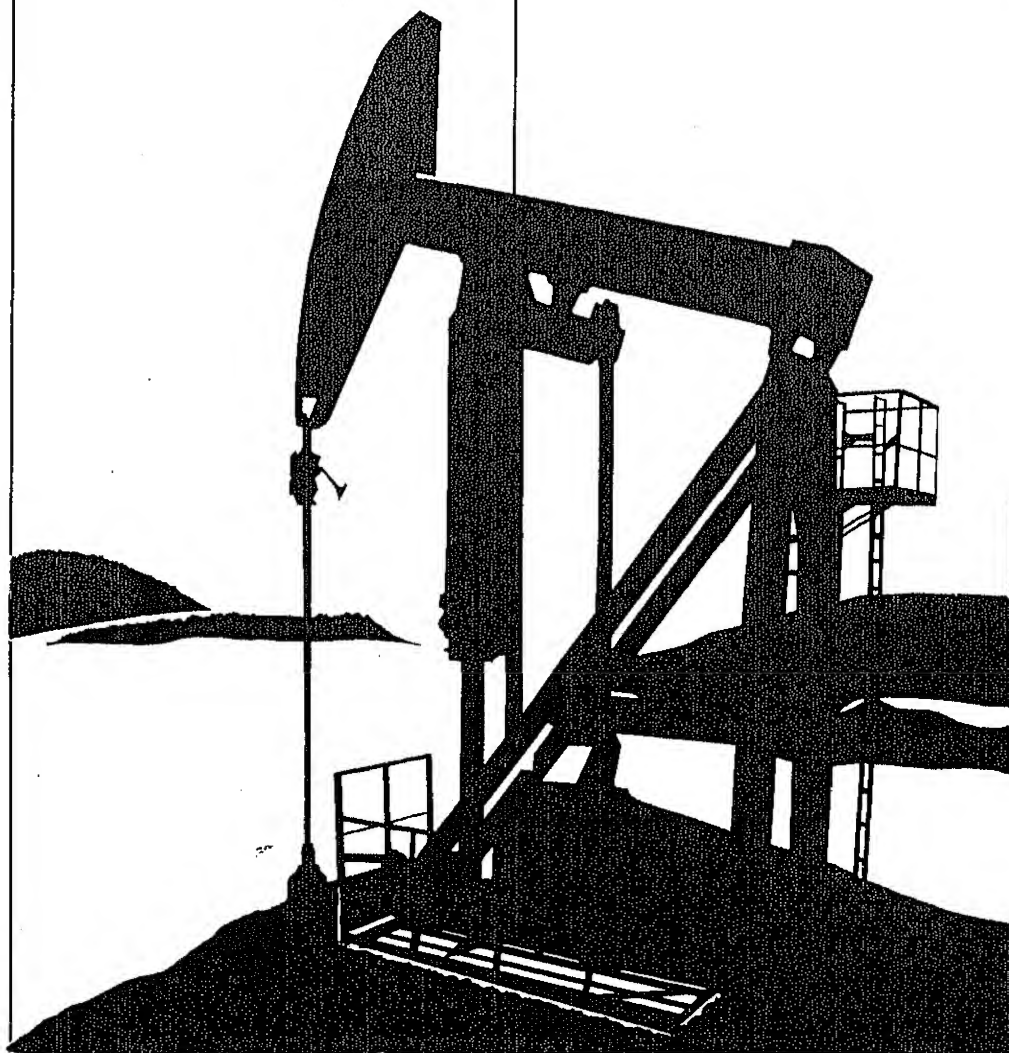


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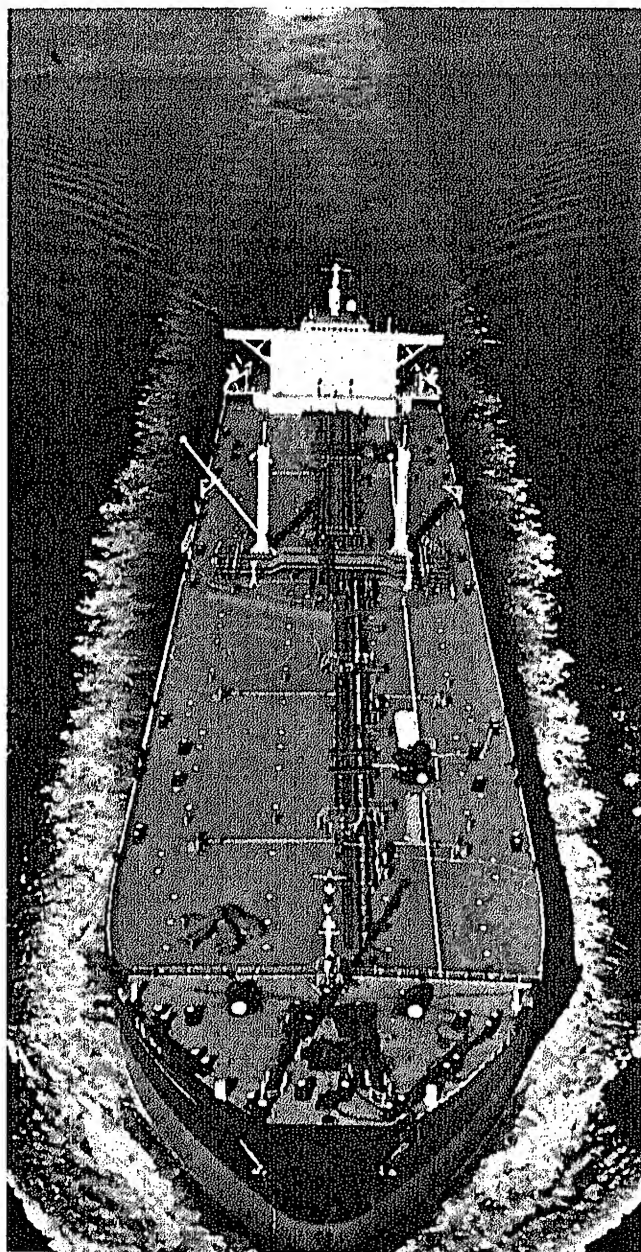
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Contents

This Month in the PSM

January 1983 marked the implementation of changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's petroleum supply data. This month's *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflects those changes. A detailed explanation of those changes can be found in this month's feature article, *Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview*, starting on page 6.



A new table, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level* (Table 27) is one of the many changes appearing in this month's PSM.

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Introduction

Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Beginning with this issue, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) has been changed to incorporate revisions to the survey data collected for this report. These data collection forms, making up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), were revised and consolidated in order to reduce respondent burden and to improve consistency among the various EIA data collection instruments.

The detailed tables have been simplified due to the reduction in product and geographic detail collected in the survey process. The following are the most significant changes to the tables:

- Gasohol has been eliminated as a line item from all tables. Gasohol is now included with finished leaded or unleaded gasoline.
- The production, stock level, and movements of distillate fuel oil are no longer reported in disaggregate as Distillate, less No. 4 Fuel Oil and No. 4 Fuel Oil. They are now combined under the single category, Distillate Fuel Oil.
- Table 20 (formerly Table 24), *Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products* no longer contains refinery district breakdowns for pipelines and bulk terminals.
- Table 18, *Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil* and Table 19, *Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District* have been eliminated on a monthly basis and will be published on an annual basis in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- Tables 25, 26, 28 and 29 (formerly 29 through 32) reflect the elimination of No. 4 fuel oil as a separate category and the breakdown of sulfur content for residual fuel oil has been reduced from five to three categories.
- The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. The consumption of crude oil as a fuel is now reflected in Tables 1 through 10 in "product supplied" of crude oil. This also applies to the historical section.
- Alcohol has been eliminated as a line item and is included with the product category, other hydrocarbons.
- Road oil and asphalt have been combined into a single category.
- Table 27, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level*, has been added.
- Table 12, *Offshore Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by State* and Table 13, *Production of Lease Condensate By State*, have been eliminated. The information previously contained in Table 12 can now be found in footnote 1 of Table 11.

In addition to the changes in the tables listed above, the Explanatory Notes and Glossary have been revised to reflect the consolidated Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	February			Cumulative January Through February		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	14.9	15.9	- 6.6	14.8	15.9	- 6.8
Motor Gasoline	6.1	6.1	- 0.3	6.0	6.0	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	3.2	- 9.9	2.8	3.3	- 14.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	2.3	- 27.5	1.6	2.2	- 27.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	10.9	11.3	- 3.4	11.0	11.5	- 4.2
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	1.1	10.3	10.2	1.0
Net Imports ¹	2.3	3.9	- 39.6	2.9	4.2	- 30.3
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	1.8	2.5	- 26.8	2.2	2.9	- 22.6
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	49.1	0.2	0.2	38.2
Net Product Imports	0.3	1.2	- 76.7	0.4	1.1	- 60.3
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³	- 0.29	(s)	—	- 0.32	- 0.04	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	1.20	1.27	—	1.03	1.19	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ²	366	371	Nm			
Motor Gasoline ³	252	262	Nm			
Distillate Fuel Oil	146	147	Nm			
Residual Fuel Oil	50	58	Nm			
Total Product	754	819	Nm			
SPR	306	241	Nm			
Total	1,427	1,431	Nm			

¹Gross Imports of crude oil (Including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³Including blending components.

(s) Less than 5,000 barrels per day

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. February 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export estimates which are January 1983 monthly values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1983.

Nm = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Petroleum Supply Reporting System Overview

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions have been made consistent; the frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and both monthly and weekly survey processing systems were redesigned and are being incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). This article summarizes the changes that were made and describes their impact.

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with January reporting, all monthly and weekly data were collected on survey forms which are part of the PSRS. The integration of all survey forms into a single reporting system is intended to assure consistency among forms, definitions and data. The PSRS includes the following survey forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico	
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico	P-133
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report	EIA-177

The information gathered by PSRS survey forms is used to determine the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas liquids. These data are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, and the *Annual Energy Report (AER)*. Some of this information has been collected and published by the Government since 1910. The PSRS data represent the most complete, detailed collection of petroleum supply data available.

The PSRS was initiated to improve survey forms and processing consistency, to reduce respondent burden and to increase accuracy. Respondent burden was reduced by eliminating redundant and infrequently requested data elements, by consolidating reported items and by increasing use of sampling. Consistency among surveys was enhanced by preparing a single set of definitions for all petroleum supply surveys. The changes between old and new product definitions resolve differences in wording, and add references to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications, where appropriate. These changes removed the ambiguity concerning data reported on different surveys.

The proposed forms and definitions were circulated to reporting companies, industry associations and the public for review in early 1982, and a public hearing was held on June 10, 1982. The forms and definitions which comprise the PSRS were finalized after these meetings and approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Description of Reporting Changes

Changes in reporting can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

Changes to Improve Consistency

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline and Motor Gasoline Blending Components) in the weekly, monthly and annual PSRS forms.
- Aviation Gasoline Blending Components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Refinery Crude Oil Stocks were added to Form EIA-800 to be consistent with data on Form EIA-810.

Changes in Classification

- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with Distillate Fuel Oil on all weekly, monthly and annual PSRS forms.

- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category on monthly forms and is now reported as either "Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline" or "Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline" on all weekly and monthly PSRS forms.
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into Naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and Other Oils—over 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.

Reduction in Reporting Categories

- The distinction between domestic and foreign crude oil (including lease condensate) inputs to refineries and stocks was eliminated on Forms EIA-800 and EIA-803.
- Refinery district levels of data aggregations were consolidated into Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) except that PADD 1 was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-801, 802, 804, 805, 812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs to Crude Oil Distillation Units is collected on Form EIA-810.
- The distinction between "light" and "heavy" crude oil input to refineries was eliminated on Form EIA-820.
- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADDs, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reportings of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812 and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Second year projections of refinery operable capacity, inputs and outputs were eliminated from Form EIA-820.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for Unfinished Oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of Residual Fuel Oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 817.

Combination of Items Previously Reported Separately

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category, "Butane" on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (Bright Stock, Neutral and Other) were combined into a single category, "Lubricating Oils" on Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (Microcrystalline, Crystalline-Fully Refined and Crystalline-Other) were combined into a single category, "Petroleum Waxes" on Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category, "Asphalt and Road Oil" on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Lease Condensate was combined with Crude Oil on Form EIA-820.
- Catalytic Hydrotreating was combined into "Catalytic Hydrotreating" on Form EIA-820.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Elimination of Items from Reports

- The reporting of crude oil imports by source by PADD was eliminated on Form EIA-804.
- Kerosene was eliminated as an individual item on Forms EIA-800, 801, 802 and 804.

Changes in Reporting Frequency

- Refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, formerly reported monthly, is now reported annually on Form EIA-820.
- Fuel, electric energy and steam consumed for all purposes at refineries, formerly reported monthly, is now reported annually on Form EIA-820.

Changes were made to the weekly surveys to make them consistent with the monthly surveys. For example, in the revised system, stocks of crude oil at refineries are now reported on the *Weekly Refinery Report* form, rather than on the *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report* form. This parallels the reporting of crude oil stocks on the monthly forms. Another change to the weekly surveys was the division of motor gasoline into three categories: finished leaded, finished unleaded and blending components, the same as in the monthly surveys. One difference still remaining between monthly and weekly surveys involves the derivation of net production (gross production minus inputs) of petroleum products. In weekly surveys, respondents report net production directly. In monthly surveys, respondents report inputs and production of petroleum products, and net production is calculated by the Energy Information Administration. This difference remains because the reporting of inputs on the weekly form would cause

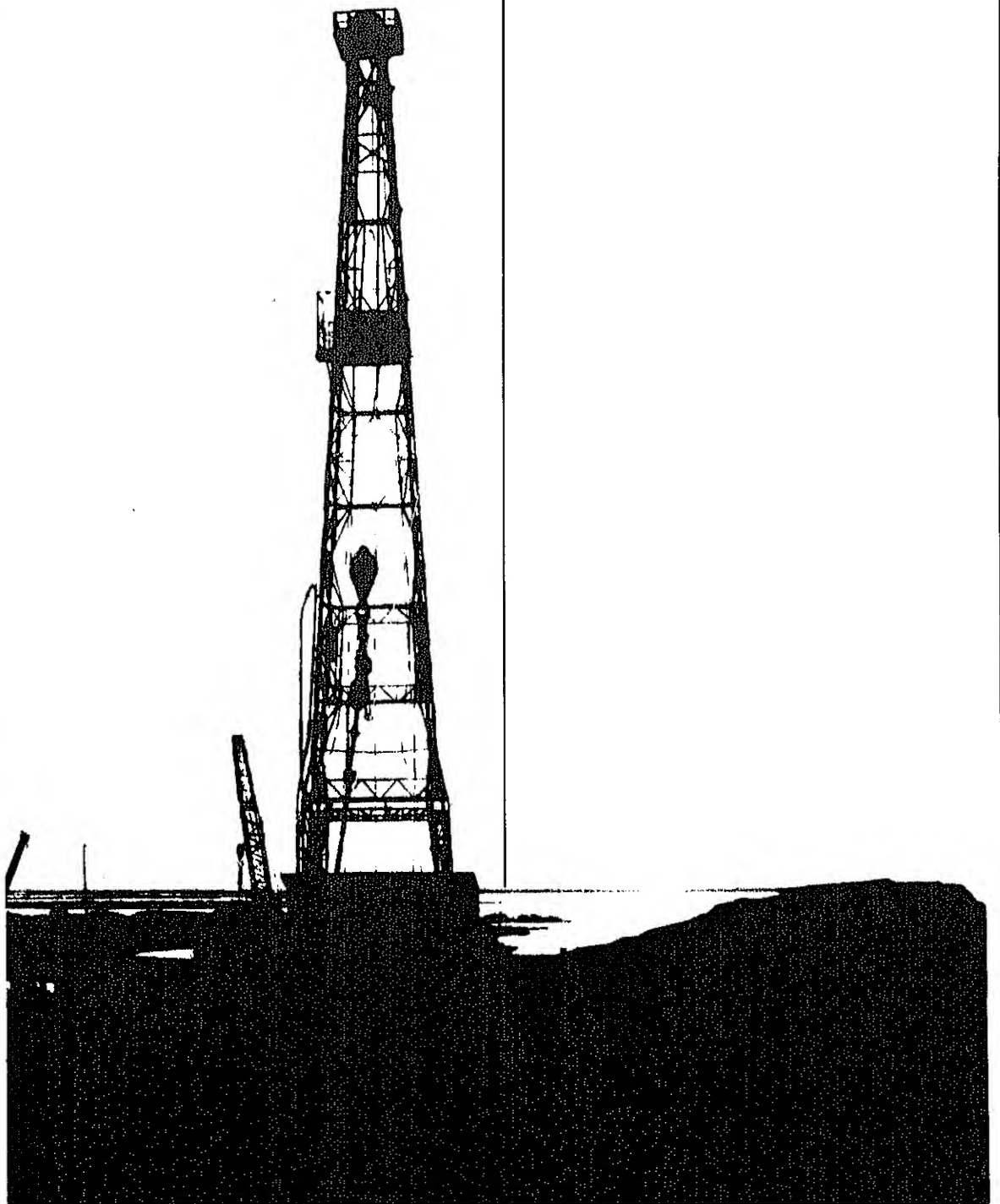
holders were added to the respective frames. In addition, 50 facilities for which stocks only were reported on the Form EIA-64, *Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report*, were transferred to the frame for the Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*. Due to these changes, the total stocks of petroleum products, as listed in Table 20 of the detailed statistics section of this publication, increased approximately 4 percent, and the distribution of stocks between the types of reporters shifted.

Table 30 of the detailed statistics section shows the December 1982 stocks of crude oil and petroleum products for both old and new facilities (new basis). This can be compared to Table 24 data in the February 1982 *PSM*, which shows December stocks for the old facili-

ties only (old basis). Table 1 in this article shows the volumetric changes in stocks caused by the addition of new units to the frame and changes in the reporting requirements. The largest increases at the U.S. level were for distillate fuel oil, finished leaded and finished unleaded motor gasoline and propane.

A new sample, selected using the updated frames, has begun responding to the weekly reporting system. Their data will be included in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* in early April. Data for the month of January 1983, and for the weeks in February and March 1983, will be adjusted to reflect the contribution of the new frame members, and to make weekly estimates for 1983 stocks consistent with those now being reported in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,838	1,407
	September	10,306	8,733	1,513	252	-489	14,921	1,415
	October	10,283	8,676	1,540	-564	-55	14,820	1,434
	November	10,377	8,690	1,634	-357	-357	15,031	1,455
	December	10,348	8,660	1,638	143	703	15,508	⁶ 1,429
	AVERAGE	10,278	8,671	1,554	-117	280	15,253	
1983	January*	10,356	8,634	1,668	R-567	R 865	R14,765	R1,453
	February**	NA	8,659	NA	-514	1,204	14,892	1,427
	AVERAGE	NA	8,646	NA	-542	1,026	14,825	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 1,462.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage. Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ³ Imports
Thouqand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,258	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270	
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203	
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442	
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098	
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180	
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015	
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245	
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123	
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845	
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221	
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041	
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187	
	AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404	
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887	
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579	
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501	
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981	
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524	
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022	
	August	5,156	3,820	1,336	858	304	554	4,298	
	September	5,359	3,603	1,757	791	184	606	4,569	
	October	5,230	3,636	1,594	932	270	662	4,298	
	November	5,726	3,863	1,864	786	262	524	4,940	
	December	4,562	2,956	1,606	860	193	667	3,702	
	AVERAGE	5,041	3,461	1,581	815	222	579	4,226	
1983	January*	R 4,372	R 2,938	R 1,434	973	117	856	3,399	
	February**	3,319	2,173	1,146	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	AVERAGE	3,872	2,575	1,297	NA	NA	NA	NA	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- accounted for Crude Oil
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-26
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	87	6,452	-67	-11
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	108	4,826	-151	113
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-41
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	154
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	51
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	286
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	49
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	147
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	16
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	-295
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	166
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	279
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	52
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-138
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	199
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	278
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	56
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	105
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	110
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	1
	August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	140
	September	8,733	1,707	3,603	139	3,463	-143	-218
	October	8,676	1,677	3,636	216	3,420	-216	324
	November	8,690	1,667	3,863	180	3,683	-179	-141
	December	8,660	1,663	2,956	124	2,832	-125	2
	AVERAGE	8,671	1,695	3,461	165	3,296	-174	60
1983	January*	8,634	1,698	R 2,938	R 219	R 2,720	R -219	R -348
	February**	8,659	1,725	2,173	237	1,936	-230	-285
	AVERAGE	8,646	1,711	2,575	228	2,348	-224	-318

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	466	108	358
1981	January	-43	6	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	228	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	278	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	-58	6	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,638	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,252	304	NA	612	241	371
	March	-63	5	11,277	321	NA	614	249	366
	April	-65	3	11,386	174	NA	611	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,801	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,498	94	NA	607	264	343
	July	-60	3	12,447	229	NA	612	267	345
	August	-57	2	11,858	304	NA	625	274	352
	September	-56	3	12,126	184	NA	618	278	340
	October	-51	2	11,750	270	NA	635	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,741	262	NA	646	290	356
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	⁵ 642	294	⁵ 348
	AVERAGE	-58	4	11,776	236	NA			
1983	January*	NA	2	R11,070	117	54	R 661	R 301	R 361
	February**	NA	NA	10,868	NA	NA	672	306	366
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	10,974	NA	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(⁶)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(⁶)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(⁶)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(⁶)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(⁶)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August	6,447	284	-60	16	6,655	3,520	52.9	226	185
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,385	52.0	234	191
	October	6,253	177	-25	15	6,391	3,360	52.6	234	192
	November	6,273	206	91	11	6,559	3,448	52.6	230	189
	December	6,540	178	-164	7	6,548	3,486	53.2	*235	*194
	AVERAGE	6,347	186	24	20	6,537	3,403	52.1		
1983	January*	R 6,020	R 148	R -186	(⁶)	R 5,981	3,352	56.0	R 251	R 208
	February**	5,873	131	56	NA	6,050	NA	NA	252	209
	AVERAGE	5,950	140	-71	NA	6,014	NA	NA		

¹ Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasohol.

⁶ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished)

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(⁶) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(³)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(³)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(³)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(³)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(³)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,367	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August	2,526	79	-346	10	40	2,228	159
	September	2,658	59	-77	12	139	2,514	161
	October	2,837	97	-290	8	66	2,586	170
	November	2,863	141	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	226	10	143	2,856	179
	AVERAGE	2,612	93	32	10	74	2,672	
1983	January*	R 2,314	R 58	R 561	NA	173	R 2,760	R 168
	February**	2,158	40	744	NA	NA	2,872	146
	AVERAGE	2,240	49	648	NA	NA	2,813	

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 186.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(³) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	60	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August	1,007	519	200	47	235	1,538	53
	September	1,007	871	-302	44	148	1,472	62
	October	954	758	-56	43	234	1,466	64
	November	989	843	-95	43	182	1,597	66
	December	990	747	8	43	186	1,602	66
	AVERAGE	1,065	758	33	48	209	1,695	
1983	January*	R 935	R 691	R 243	NA	294	R 1,574	R 61
	February**	896	632	297	NA	NA	1,640	50
	AVERAGE	916	663	269	NA	NA	1,605	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 68.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	120
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	August	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	September	1,606	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
	October	1,582	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
	November	1,603	267	172	370	37	1,634	103
	December	1,626	258	270	395	56	1,702	95
	AVERAGE	1,570	225	115	301	65	1,544	
1983	January*	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,088	84

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 103.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	760	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	210
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	236
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	247
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,061	296
	February	3,723	162	-200	530	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,202	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	210	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	803	176	3,150	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,820	292
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	136	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,927	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,760	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,970	281
	July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	August	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
	September	3,442	365	74	767	213	2,901	271
	October	3,472	367	223	901	266	2,996	264
	November	3,464	406	-12	824	269	2,766	264
	December	3,285	314	363	806	275	2,801	*253
	AVERAGE	3,413	319	77	793	211	2,805	
1983	January*	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271

¹ Includes natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

² Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ New basis stocks for December 31, 1982 = 259.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979											
AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980											
AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,907	659
October	249	7	494	61	227	108	291	496	96	2,029	810
November	247	13	489	47	283	34	480	539	115	2,246	795
December	141	0	237	12	265	88	447	399	73	1,661	407
AVERAGE	161	26	548	91	245	35	505	408	94	2,113	840
1983											
January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil processed in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(e) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263
1974										
AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976										
AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978										
AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979										
AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	208	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
September	92	484	897	195	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	456	682	148	109	666	52	262	783	3,202
November	48	547	860	203	90	623	81	334	694	3,480
December	89	561	675	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,901
AVERAGE	56	477	684	173	112	451	50	315	613	2,928
1983										
January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

(a) Less than 500 barrels per day.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1982 through January 1983: Detailed statistics in this Issue. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. February 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (See Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1982 through February 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1983

	Current Month	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)		
Field Production		
(1) Alaska	E 52,641	1,698
(2) Lower 48 States	E 215,019	6,936
(3) Total U.S.	E 267,660	8,634
Net Imports		
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	84,305	2,720
(5) SPR Imports	6,775	219
(6) Exports	3,625	117
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	87,455	2,821
Other Sources		
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,786	-219
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-10,806	-349
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,732	-56
(11) Unaccounted for 1	7,369	238
(12) Total Other Sources	-11,955	-386
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	343,160	11,070
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)		
(14) Field Production	51,706	1,668
(15) Imports 2	484	16
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-394	-13
(17) Total NGPL Supply	51,796	1,671
Other Liquids		
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,917	-191
(19) Imports	6,289	203
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,669	54
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	14,791	477
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,672	54
(23) Total Other Liquids	18,514	597
(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24) Total Production of Products 3	413,470	13,338
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
Net Imports of Refined Products 3		
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,666	1,215
(26) Exports	26,549	856
(27) Imports (Net)	11,117	359
(28) Total New Supply of Products	424,587	13,696
(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	33,125	1,069
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	457,712	14,765
(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	185,415	5,981
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	85,556	2,760
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	48,809	1,574
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	64,737	2,088
(35) Other 4	71,524	2,307
(36) Crude Oil	1,672	54
(37) Total Product Supplied	457,712	14,765
(37) = (31) through (36)		
Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	380,850	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	300,613	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	110,276	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	43,484	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	11,862	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	625,731	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,452,795	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes Isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition						Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 257,660	0	91,080	-17,592	7,369	60	343,160	3,625	1,672	661,463
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	51,370	8,482	7,916	18,751	0	0	16,132	3,663	66,724	95,435
Unfractionated Stream	6,325	0	235	801	0	0	5,376	0	1,985	5,186
Plant Condensate	1,238	0	0	-1,157	0	0	81	0	0	5,196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	778	0	249	-38	0	0	987	0	2	1,480
Ethane	43,029	8,482	7,432	19,145	0	0	9,688	3,663	64,737	83,573
Propane	8,339	213	2,109	2,050	0	0	51	(S)	12,660	3,921
Butane	15,886	8,136	2,085	11,847	0	0	120	2,078	35,756	46,390
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6,426	143	2,399	3,891	0	0	4,630	1,585	6,644	12,791
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	142	-21	839	727	0	0	239	0	1,448	1,398
Isobutane	9,231	0	0	-762	0	0	0	0	8,469	12,044
	3,005	11	0	1,392	0	0	4,648	0	-240	7,029
Other Liquids										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,669	0	6,299	-5,917	0	0	11,241	0	-9,190	153,739
Unfinished Oils	1,669	0	0	2	0	0	1,671	0	0	309
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	5,919	-4,998	0	0	6,055	0	-5,134	110,275
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	380	-865	0	0	2,874	0	-3,359	42,607
	0	0	0	-56	0	0	641	0	-697	548
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	336	376,842	30,234	13,980	0	0	0	22,886	398,506	542,158
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	71	186,539	4,593	-5,774	0	0	0	14	185,415	208,311
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	59	83,029	2,499	-4,057	0	0	0	0	81,516	106,212
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	103,510	2,094	-1,717	0	0	0	0	103,899	102,099
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	32	642	(S)	-284	0	0	0	0	390	2,598
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,128	0	-425	0	0	0	(S)	5,703	7,614
Kerosene	0	25,040	830	-2,044	0	0	0	0	23,555	34,045
Distillate Fuel Oil	4	4,140	33	1,437	0	0	0	272	5,614	9,355
Residual Fuel Oil	2	71,724	1,806	17,385	0	0	0	(S)	85,556	168,194
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	28,990	21,410	7,534	0	0	0	5,361	48,809	60,695
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,272	264	-62	0	0	0	65	3,409	2,029
Special Naphthas	47	7,318	0	93	0	0	0	237	7,174	2,087
Lubricants	0	1,377	570	190	0	0	0	42	2,142	3,284
Waxes	0	4,224	288	-824	0	0	0	419	3,269	14,005
Petroleum Coke	0	399	59	-2	0	0	0	21	435	788
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	12,640	0	-315	0	0	0	7,231	5,094	7,036
Still Gas	0	6,365	16	-2,638	0	0	0	60	3,683	19,907
Miscellaneous Products	0	15,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,943	0
	180	2,101	364	-291	0	0	0	39	2,315	2,210
Total	321,035	385,324	135,528	9,222	7,369	60	370,533	30,174	457,712	1,452,795

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 Barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 267,660	0	91,080	-17,592	7,369	60	343,160	3,625	1,672	661,463
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,370	8,482	7,916	18,751	0	0	16,132	3,663	66,724	95,435
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	6,325	0	235	801	0	0	5,376	0	1,985	5,186
Unfractionated Stream	1,238	0	0	-1,157	0	0	81	0	0	5,196
Plant Condensate	778	0	249	-38	0	0	987	0	2	1,480
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,029	8,482	7,432	19,145	0	0	9,688	3,663	64,737	83,573
Ethane	8,339	213	2,109	2,050	0	0	51	(\$)	12,660	3,921
Propane	15,886	8,136	2,085	11,847	0	0	120	2,078	35,756	46,390
Butane	6,426	143	2,399	3,891	0	0	4,630	1,585	6,644	12,791
Butane-Propane Mixtures	142	-21	839	727	0	0	239	0	1,448	1,398
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	9,231	0	0	-762	0	0	0	0	8,469	12,044
Isobutane	3,005	11	0	1,392	0	0	4,648	0	-240	7,029
Other Liquids	1,669	0	6,299	-5,917	0	0	11,241	0	-9,190	153,739
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,669	0	0	2	0	0	1,671	0	0	309
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,919	-4,998	0	0	6,055	0	-5,134	110,275
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	380	-865	0	0	2,874	0	-3,359	42,607
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-56	0	0	641	0	-697	548
Finished Petroleum Products	336	376,842	30,234	13,980	0	0	0	22,886	398,506	542,158
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	186,539	4,593	-5,774	0	0	0	14	185,415	208,311
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	59	83,029	2,499	-4,057	0	0	0	14	81,516	106,212
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	12	103,510	2,094	-1,717	0	0	0	0	103,899	102,099
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32	642	(\$)	-284	0	0	0	0	390	2,598
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,128	0	-425	0	0	0	(\$)	5,703	7,614
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,040	830	-2,044	0	0	0	0	23,555	34,045
Kerosene	4	4,140	33	1,437	0	0	0	0	5,614	9,355
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	71,724	1,806	17,385	0	0	0	0	85,556	168,194
Residual Fuel Oil	0	28,990	21,410	7,534	0	0	0	0	5,361	60,695
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,272	264	-62	0	0	0	65	9,125	2,029
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	7,318	0	93	0	0	0	237	7,174	2,087
Special Naphthas	47	1,377	570	190	0	0	0	42	2,142	3,284
Lubricants	0	4,224	288	-824	0	0	0	419	3,269	14,005
Waxes	0	399	59	-2	0	0	0	21	435	788
Petroleum Coke	0	12,640	0	-315	0	0	0	7,231	5,094	7,036
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,365	16	-2,638	0	0	0	60	3,683	19,907
Still Gas	0	15,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,943	0
Miscellaneous Products	180	2,101	364	-291	0	0	0	39	2,315	2,210
Total	321,035	385,324	135,528	9,222	7,369	60	370,533	30,174	457,712	1,452,795

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(\$)

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,634	0	2,938	-567	238	2	11,070	117	54
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,657	274	255	605	0	0	520	118	2,152
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	204	0	8	26	0	0	173	0	64
Unfractionated Stream	40	0	0	-37	0	0	3	0	0
Plant Condensate	25	0	8	-1	0	0	32	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,388	274	240	618	0	0	313	118	2,088
Ethane	269	7	68	66	0	0	2	(s)	408
Propane	512	262	67	382	0	0	4	67	1,153
Butane	207	5	77	126	0	0	149	51	214
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	-1	27	23	0	0	8	0	47
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	298	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	273
Isobutane	97	(s)	0	45	0	0	150	0	-8
Other Liquids	54	0	203	-191	0	0	363	0	-296
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	54	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	191	-161	0	0	195	0	-166
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-28	0	0	93	0	-108
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	21	0	-22
Finished Petroleum Products	11	12,156	975	451	0	0	0	738	12,855
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,017	148	-186	0	0	0	(s)	5,981
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,678	81	-131	0	0	0	(s)	2,630
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,339	68	-55	0	0	0	0	3,352
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	21	(s)	-9	0	0	0	0	13
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	198	0	-14	0	0	0	(s)	184
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	808	27	-66	0	0	0	9	760
Kerosene	(s)	134	1	46	0	0	0	(s)	181
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,314	58	561	0	0	0	173	2,760
Residual Fuel Oil	0	935	691	243	0	0	0	294	1,574
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	106	9	-2	0	0	0	2	110
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	236	0	3	0	0	0	8	231
Special Naphthas	2	44	18	6	0	0	0	1	69
Lubricants	0	136	9	-27	0	0	0	14	105
Waxes	0	13	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	408	0	-10	0	0	0	233	164
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	205	1	-85	0	0	0	2	119
Still Gas	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	514
Miscellaneous Products	6	68	12	-9	0	0	0	1	75
Total	10,356	12,430	4,372	297	238	2	11,953	973	14,765

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

NOTE: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,634	0	2,938	-567	238	2	11,070	117	54
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,657	274	255	605	0	0	520	118	2,152
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	204	0	8	26	0	0	173	0	64
Unfractionated Stream	40	0	0	-37	0	0	3	0	0
Plant Condensate	25	0	8	-1	0	0	32	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,388	274	240	618	0	0	313	118	2,088
Ethane	269	7	68	66	0	0	2	(s)	408
Propane	512	262	67	382	0	0	4	67	1,153
Butane	207	5	77	126	0	0	149	51	214
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	-1	27	23	0	0	8	0	47
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	298	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	273
Isobutane	97	(s)	0	45	0	0	150	0	-8
Other Liquids	54	0	203	-191	0	0	363	0	-296
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	54	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	191	-161	0	0	195	0	-166
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-28	0	0	93	0	-108
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-2	0	0	21	0	-22
Finished Petroleum Products	11	12,156	975	451	0	0	0	738	12,855
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,017	148	-186	0	0	0	(s)	5,981
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,678	81	-131	0	0	0	(s)	2,630
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,339	68	-55	0	0	0	0	3,352
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	21	(s)	-9	0	0	0	0	13
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	198	0	-14	0	0	0	(s)	184
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	808	27	-66	0	0	0	9	760
Kerosene	(s)	134	1	46	0	0	0	(s)	181
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,314	58	561	0	0	0	173	2,760
Residual Fuel Oil	0	935	691	243	0	0	0	294	1,574
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	106	9	-2	0	0	0	2	110
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	236	0	3	0	0	0	8	231
Special Naphthas	2	44	18	6	0	0	0	1	69
Lubricants	0	136	9	-27	0	0	0	14	105
Waxes	0	13	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	408	0	-10	0	0	0	233	164
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	205	1	-85	0	0	0	2	119
Still Gas	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	514
Miscellaneous Products	6	68	12	-9	0	0	0	1	75
Total	10,356	12,430	4,372	297	238	2	11,953	973	14,765

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,613	0	26,237	16	474	3,382	0	32,722	0	0	17,534
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,095	1,351	414	668	0	3,724	0	248	32	6,972	5,549
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	797	1,351	414	681	0	3,724	0	233	32	6,702	5,508
Other Products ²	296	0	0	-13	0	0	0	15	0	270	41
Other Liquids	83	0	2,715	1,291	0	255	0	4,945	0	-601	17,760
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	83	0	0	36	0	0	0	119	0	0	73
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,662	899	0	255	0	4,273	0	-457	12,757
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	54	351	0	0	0	553	0	-148	4,930
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	38	38,882	25,653	19,464	0	74,561	0	0	2,148	156,450	191,771
Finished Motor Gasoline	38	19,313	3,761	-889	0	42,909	0	0	1	65,131	65,005
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	35	7,587	1,895	-2,824	0	17,812	0	0	1	24,504	32,840
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3	11,726	1,866	1,935	0	25,097	0	0	0	40,627	32,165
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	17	(s)	-19	0	174	0	0	0	172	447
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	554	0	347	0	315	0	0	(s)	1,216	1,037
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	766	830	-45	0	7,747	0	0	0	9,298	9,671
Kerosene	0	353	33	1,469	0	831	0	0	(s)	2,685	3,957
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,602	1,517	13,563	0	17,342	0	0	0	528	71,118
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,414	19,094	5,817	0	3,313	0	0	671	31,968	29,869
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.											
Feedstock	0	330	8	-36	0	84	0	0	45	342	143
Special Naphthas	0	25	124	10	0	456	0	0	3	612	883
Lubricants	0	616	231	-86	0	464	0	0	215	1,009	3,596
Waxes	0	71	50	10	0	0	0	0	6	125	184
Petroleum Coke	0	1,150	0	-53	0	0	0	0	610	487	854
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	598	2	-465	0	239	0	0	57	317	4,411
Still Gas	0	1,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,655	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	418	2	-159	0	687	0	0	12	936	596
Total	3,829	40,233	55,020	21,439	474	81,922	0	37,915	2,180	162,822	232,614

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 31,989	0	13,363	374	37,530	1,563	5	83,147	1,667	0	78,182
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,138	2,508	5,052	3,283	0	5,068	0	5,996	1,696	18,357	30,331
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11,383	2,508	4,892	1,583	0	3,389	0	4,298	1,696	17,761	27,377
Other Products ²	-1,245	0	159	1,700	0	1,679	0	1,698	0	595	2,954
Other Liquids	157	0	588	992	0	801	0	2,779	0	-241	26,243
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	157	0	0	-32	0	0	0	125	0	0	102
Unfinished Oils	0	0	282	911	0	9	0	763	0	439	16,873
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	306	87	0	792	0	1,189	0	-4	9,145
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	702	0	-676	123
Finished Petroleum Products	14	93,423	496	-9,803	0	14,597	0	0	112	98,615	145,811
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,516	138	-8,237	0	9,549	0	0	(s)	56,966	66,140
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	27,155	136	-3,677	0	5,059	0	0	(s)	28,672	35,052
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,361	2	-4,560	0	4,490	0	0	0	28,293	31,088
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	101	0	-93	0	72	0	0	0	80	635
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	872	0	-411	0	176	0	0	(s)	637	1,721
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,165	0	-515	0	1,576	0	0	0	5,226	7,825
Kerosene	0	911	0	23	0	131	0	0	0	1,065	2,766
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	17,802	11	1,016	0	3,137	0	0	1	21,965	47,205
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,220	255	394	0	-291	0	0	0	3,578	4,989
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	471	5	59	0	2	0	0	61	476	309
Special Naphthas	0	392	74	19	0	84	0	0	1	568	611
Lubricants	0	740	4	-192	0	72	0	0	9	615	2,669
Waxes	0	61	3	-8	0	0	0	0	1	56	87
Petroleum Coke	0	3,227	0	-106	0	0	0	0	37	3,084	2,080
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,231	3	-1,679	0	179	0	0	1	732	8,572
Still Gas	0	3,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,540	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	174	3	-73	0	-90	0	0	1	27	202
Total	42,298	95,931	19,499	-5,154	37,530	22,029	5	91,922	3,475	116,730	280,567

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,563	0	44,407	-11,116	-23,134	14,664	25	153,350	0	9	464,813
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,777	3,494	839	13,954	0	-8,384	0	8,071	1,732	36,876	56,440
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,254	3,494	839	15,531	0	-7,391	0	3,814	1,732	36,180	48,391
Other Products ²	7,523	0	0	-1,577	0	-993	0	4,257	0	696	8,049
Other Liquids	937	0	2,717	-5,138	0	-1,056	0	4,328	0	-6,868	68,624
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	937	0	0	-1	0	0	0	936	0	0	128
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,717	-5,081	0	-264	0	1,479	0	-4,107	51,290
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	34	0	-792	0	1,977	0	-2,735	16,800
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-90	0	0	0	-64	0	-26	406
Finished Petroleum Products	247	166,718	2,755	5,279	0	-92,123	0	0	12,252	70,624	128,198
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	76,642	(s)	3,030	0	-54,317	0	0	(s)	25,355	48,152
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	32,049	(s)	1,666	0	-23,801	0	0	(s)	9,914	23,938
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	44,593	0	1,364	0	-30,516	0	0	0	15,441	24,214
Finished Aviation Gasoline	32	330	0	-104	0	-246	0	0	0	12	767
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,031	0	-303	0	-597	0	0	0	2,131	2,670
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	12,578	0	-376	0	-10,217	0	0	0	1,750	9,380
Kerosene	4	2,632	0	-1	0	-962	0	0	235	1,673	2,389
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	31,650	30	3,202	0	-20,812	0	0	0	10,310	31,719
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,077	1,746	378	0	-2,696	0	0	3,762	31,719	16,320
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	9,304	222	-209	0	-86	0	0	4,632	9,155	3,066
Special Naphthas	47	927	355	112	0	-540	0	0	76	866	1,565
Lubricants	0	2,452	53	-496	0	-635	0	0	149	1,225	6,370
Waxes	0	210	0	-10	0	0	0	0	11	189	456
Petroleum Coke	0	4,607	0	180	0	0	0	0	3,328	1,459	749
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,252	0	-46	0	-418	0	0	(s)	1,788	3,476
Still Gas	0	6,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,706	0
Miscellaneous Products	162	1,320	349	-78	0	-597	0	0	24	1,133	1,119
Total	166,524	170,212	50,718	2,979	-23,134	-86,899	25	165,749	13,985	100,641	718,075

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,004	0	1,507	-1,593	-4,513	0	0	12,405	0	0	15,084
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,439	91	712	116	0	-408	0	545	(s)	2,405	1,139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,011	91	623	437	0	278	0	355	(s)	2,084	556
Other Products ²	1,428	0	90	-321	0	-686	0	190	0	321	583
Other Liquids	71	0	0	-454	0	0	0	-565	0	182	5,613
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	-413	0	435	2,664
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-476	0	0	0	-223	0	-253	2,949
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	37	12,475	10	-771	0	138	0	0	3	11,887	15,031
Finished Motor Gasoline	33	6,606	0	-380	0	49	0	0	0	6,308	6,466
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	24	4,181	0	-262	0	-214	0	0	0	3,729	4,216
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9	2,425	0	-118	0	263	0	0	0	2,579	2,250
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	28	57
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	421	0	-32	0	-115	0	0	0	274	381
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	581	0	-44	0	620	0	0	0	1,157	682
Kerosene	0	74	0	4	0	78	0	0	0	78	38
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,142	0	-40	0	-416	0	0	0	2,686	4,091
Residual Fuel Oil	0	313	9	92	0	0	0	0	0	414	542
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0
Special Naphthas	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Lubricants	0	33	(s)	-9	0	0	0	0	1	24	93
Waxes	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
Petroleum Coke	0	319	0	-37	0	0	0	0	0	282	813
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	438	0	-337	0	0	0	0	(s)	101	1,850
Still Gas	0	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	497	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	26	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	1
Total	19,551	12,566	2,230	-2,702	-4,513	-270	0	12,385	3	14,473	36,867

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	87,491	0	5,564	-5,273	-2,986	-19,609	30	61,536	1,958	1,663	85,850
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	921	1,038	899	730	0	0	0	1,272	202	2,114	1,976
Other Products ²	337	1,038	684	913	0	0	0	988	202	2,008	1,741
		0	235	-183	0	0	0	284	0	105	235
Other Liquids											
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	421	0	279	-2,608	0	0	0	-246	0	-1,662	35,499
Unfinished Oils	421	0	0	-1	0	0	0	420	0	0	6
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	258	-1,749	0	0	0	-47	0	-1,444	26,691
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	20	-861	0	0	0	-622	0	-219	8,783
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	19
Finished Petroleum Products											
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	65,344	1,320	-189	0	2,827	0	0	8,371	60,931	61,347
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,462	693	702	0	1,810	0	0	12	31,655	22,548
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,057	468	1,040	0	1,144	0	0	12	14,697	10,166
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	16,405	225	-338	0	666	0	0	0	16,958	12,382
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	176	0	-78	0	0	0	0	0	98	692
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,250	0	-26	0	221	0	0	0	1,445	1,805
Kerosene	0	6,950	0	-1,064	0	274	0	0	0	6,123	6,487
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	170	1	-58	0	0	0	0	37	113	205
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,528	248	-356	0	749	0	0	(s)	10,099	14,061
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,966	305	853	0	-326	0	0	1,071	5,976	8,975
Special Naphthas	0	485	29	217	0	0	0	0	3,822	612	598
Lubricants	0	31	16	49	0	0	0	0	119	94	216
Waxes	0	383	(s)	-41	0	99	0	0	3	397	1,277
Petroleum Coke	0	52	6	4	0	0	0	0	44	58	53
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,337	0	-299	0	0	0	0	4	-218	2,540
Still Gas	0	846	11	-111	0	0	0	0	3,256	745	1,598
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,545	0
	0	163	10	19	0	0	0	0	0	189	292
Total	88,833	66,382	8,062	-7,340	-2,986	-16,782	30	62,562	10,531	63,046	184,672

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month,¹ November 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	1,878	63
New York	E 69	2
Pennsylvania	E 306	10
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 285	10
Adjustment 2	113	4
Total PAD District I	E 2,651	88
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,460	82
Indiana	E 388	13
Kansas	5,844	195
Kentucky	E 538	18
Michigan	2,633	88
Missouri	E 19	1
Nebraska	552	18
North Dakota	4,112	137
Ohio	E 1,114	37
Oklahoma	13,205	440
South Dakota	89	3
Tennessee	96	3
Adjustment 2	249	8
Total PAD District II	E 31,299	1,043
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,714	57
Arkansas	E 1,549	52
Louisiana	35,788	1,193
Gulf Coast	2,916	97
Rest Of State	38,704	1,290
Total Louisiana	2,669	89
Mississippi		
New Mexico	517	17
Northwestern	5,514	184
Southeastern	6,031	201
Total New Mexico		
Texas	2,034	68
TRRC District 01	3,391	113
TRRC District 02	11,091	370
TRRC District 03	2,294	76
TRRC District 04	653	22
TRRC District 05	4,308	144
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	2,746	92
TRRC District 07B	3,072	102
TRRC District 07C	18,909	630
TRRC District 08	19,278	643
TRRC District 08A	3,173	106
TRRC District 09	1,690	56
TRRC District 10	3,441	115
East Texas	76,080	2,536
Total Texas	-495	-17
Adjustment 2		
Total PAD District III	E 126,252	4,208

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	E 2,493	83
Montana	2,518	84
Utah	E 1,949	65
Wyoming	E 9,863	329
Adjustment 2	264	9
Total PAD District IV	E 17,087	570
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,240	75
North Slope	48,032	1,601
Adjustment for Alaska ²	-277	-9
Total Alaska	49,995	1,666
Arizona	26	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,417	214
East Central	20,306	677
North	16	1
South	6,479	216
Total California	33,218	1,107
Nevada	58	2
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	124	4
Total PAD District V	83,421	2,781
United States Total	E 260,710	8,690

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 1,960;
California: Federal- 2,456, State- 3,164;
Louisiana: Federal- 23,370, State- 2004;
Texas: Federal- 1,584, State- 131;
U.S. Total- 34,669.

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E = Estimated.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas		La. Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	
									Inland	Gulf Coast						
Natural Gas Liquids	586	509	1,095	2	2,221	428	7,487	10,138	21,314	3,022	7,924	799	36,777	2,439	921	51,370
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	83	34	117	0	75	68	1,517	1,660	2,006	184	1,243	122	295	380	318	6,325
Unfractionated Stream	40	141	181	2	898	75	-3,968	-3,013	9,555	-9,999	771	369	2,347	1,008	19	1,238
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	41	24	43	108	272	382	26	-58	8	40	0	778
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	463	334	797	0	1,207	261	9,915	11,383	9,481	12,455	5,884	366	1,068	29,254	584	43,029
Ethane	155	174	329	0	482	0	1,373	1,855	778	3,049	2,142	42	87	6,098	57	8,339
Propane	188	108	296	0	499	159	3,360	4,018	4,619	3,490	1,870	146	516	10,641	347	15,886
Butane	101	34	135	0	98	90	1,385	1,573	1,406	1,768	705	97	247	4,223	184	6,426
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	45	35	1	16	0	97	0	142
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	66	0	3,236	3,302	2,049	3,146	584	6	139	5,924	0	9,231
Finished Petroleum Products	19	18	37	0	61	12	555	628	584	967	582	59	79	2,271	59	3,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	38	0	38	0	2	0	12	14	221	4	3	15	4	247	37	336
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	4
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total Production	624	509	1,133	2	2,223	428	7,499	10,152	21,535	3,026	7,927	814	3,722	2,476	921	51,706

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast #1	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	30,678	2,044	32,722	1,549	54,241	7,372	19,985	83,147	13,721	77,377	55,218	4,755	2,279	153,350	12,405	61,536	343,160
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	15	0	15	0	409	245	920	1,574	1,065	1,734	415	65	95	3,374	129	284	5,376
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	81	0	0	81
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	107	0	17	124	63	506	0	230	3	802	61	0	987
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	213	20	233	168	2,654	366	1,110	4,298	567	1,500	1,577	95	75	3,814	355	988	9,688
Ethane	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	40	0	0	50	0	0	51
Propane	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	0	51	0	0	51	8	0	120
Butane	10	0	10	94	1,706	313	700	2,813	281	134	372	8	13	808	205	794	4,630
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	131	0	0	31	162	76	0	239
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	203	20	223	74	885	53	410	1,422	286	1,225	1,114	87	31	2,743	66	194	4,648
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	119	0	119	0	112	0	13	125	12	735	189	0	0	936	71	420	1,671
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,151	122	4,273	35	2	9	717	763	205	3,586	-2,704	318	74	1,479	-413	-47	6,055
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	583	-30	553	0	1,405	-260	44	1,189	-585	706	1,956	-85	-15	1,977	-223	-622	2,874
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	29	0	673	702	-23	-32	-9	0	0	-64	0	3	641
Total Input to Refineries	35,759	2,156	37,915	1,752	58,959	7,732	23,479	91,922	15,025	86,193	56,642	5,378	2,511	165,749	12,385	62,562	370,533
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,008	66	1,074	56	1,790	253	668	2,768	467	2,602	1,834	164	74	5,142	405	2,035	11,423
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,473	176	1,650	66	2,344	302	847	3,558	618	4,143	2,718	299	106	7,884	583	3,151	16,825
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	68.4	37.6	65.1	85.5	76.4	83.9	79.0	77.8	75.6	62.8	67.5	54.8	70.1	65.2	69.4	64.6	67.9
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.00	.25	.95	.76	.89	1.69	.64	.90	.58	.93	.69	1.46	.33	.82	.89	1.00	.89
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.85	40.81	32.46	35.77	30.93	25.71	36.68	31.95	36.89	31.80	34.39	33.54	39.92	33.35	31.44	25.13	31.36
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,473	176	1,650	66	2,344	302	847	3,558	618	4,143	2,718	299	106	7,884	583	3,151	16,825
Operating	1,261	112	1,374	66	2,150	302	782	3,300	603	3,406	2,407	206	101	6,723	572	2,930	14,899
Idle	212	64	276	0	194	0	64	258	15	737	311	93	4	1,161	11	220	1,926

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,341	10	1,351	39	1,697	260	512	2,508	221	2,286	825	78	84	3,494	91	1,038	8,482
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	374	0	374	0	209	0	48	257	17	1,000	-6	13	0	1,024	-7	123	1,771
For Other Uses	967	10	977	39	1,488	260	464	2,251	204	1,286	831	65	84	2,470	98	915	6,711
Ethane	19	0	19	0	25	0	0	25	0	151	6	0	0	157	0	12	213
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	6	0	0	157	0	12	213
For Other Uses	19	0	19	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
Propane	1,138	10	1,148	39	1,642	277	578	2,536	202	2,034	1,034	54	45	3,369	170	913	8,136
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	310	0	310	0	208	0	48	256	0	726	16	0	0	742	0	118	1,426
For Other Uses	828	10	838	39	1,434	277	530	2,280	202	1,308	1,018	54	45	2,627	170	795	6,710
Butane	184	0	184	0	25	-17	-66	-58	-11	55	-106	23	3	-36	-63	116	143
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	-28	13	0	108	0	5	177
For Other Uses	120	0	120	0	25	-17	-66	-58	-11	-66	-78	10	3	-144	-63	111	-34
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	13	46	-109	1	35	-13	-9	-3	-21
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	13	46	-109	1	36	-13	-9	-3	-21
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	17	-7	0	11
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,516	797	19,313	1,078	35,938	4,303	14,197	55,516	7,896	39,545	26,361	1,790	1,050	76,642	6,606	28,462	186,539
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	7,182	405	7,587	553	15,886	2,363	8,353	27,155	3,901	15,307	11,287	937	617	32,049	4,181	12,057	83,029
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,334	392	11,726	525	20,052	1,940	5,844	28,361	3,995	24,238	15,074	853	433	44,593	2,425	16,405	103,510
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	17	0	86	0	15	101	5	161	164	0	0	330	18	176	642
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	521	33	554	43	430	108	291	872	716	1,355	478	136	346	3,031	421	1,250	6,128
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	766	0	766	108	3,264	177	616	4,165	736	5,129	6,660	9	44	12,578	561	6,950	25,040
Kerosene	297	56	353	0	668	106	137	911	88	941	1,550	5	48	2,632	74	170	4,140
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,117	485	8,602	277	10,541	1,731	5,253	17,802	2,827	17,292	9,346	1,440	745	31,650	3,142	10,528	71,724
Residual Fuel Oil	4,244	170	4,414	104	2,547	191	378	3,220	1,004	7,008	3,581	406	78	12,077	313	8,966	28,990
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	318	0	318	0	73	0	102	175	219	2,021	501	0	0	2,741	0	38	3,272
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	12	0	12	0	295	0	1	296	18	3,035	3,458	52	0	6,563	0	447	7,318
Special Naphthas	4	21	25	0	227	0	165	392	142	601	39	145	0	927	2	31	1,377
Lubricants	311	305	616	0	414	0	326	740	9	1,524	602	317	0	2,452	33	383	4,224
Wax	17	54	71	0	36	0	25	61	8	96	56	50	0	210	5	52	399
Petroleum Coke	1,136	14	1,150	27	2,120	303	777	3,227	293	2,659	1,512	134	9	4,607	319	9,337	12,640
Marketable	336	0	336	0	1,210	188	510	1,908	54	1,222	903	108	0	2,287	170	2,560	7,261
Catalyst	800	14	814	27	910	115	267	1,319	239	1,437	609	26	9	2,320	149	777	5,379
Asphalt and Road Oil	555	43	598	74	1,051	675	431	2,231	351	331	840	657	73	2,252	438	846	6,365
Still Gas	1,543	112	1,655	67	2,321	267	885	3,540	418	4,153	1,899	188	48	6,706	497	3,545	15,943
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	28	0	28	0	1	0	0	1	5	411	28	0	0	444	22	123	618
For Other Uses	1,515	112	1,627	67	2,320	267	885	3,539	413	3,742	1,871	188	48	6,262	475	3,422	15,325
Miscellaneous Products	404	14	418	2	84	27	61	174	31	688	566	35	0	1,320	26	163	2,101
Fuel Use	16	2	18	0	0	0	19	19	0	10	248	0	0	258	22	23	340
Non-Fuel Use	388	12	400	2	84	27	42	155	31	678	318	35	0	1,062	4	140	1,761
Total Production	38,119	2,114	40,233	1,819	61,792	8,148	24,172	95,931	14,982	88,825	58,438	5,442	2,525	170,212	12,566	66,382	365,324
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-2,360	42	-2,318	-67	-2,833	-416	-693	-4,009	43	-2,632	-1,796	-64	-14	-4,463	-181	-3,820	-14,791

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Notes: See Explanatory Notes on negative production.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ January 1983

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 January 1983																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mtn.		Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	50.5	37.3	49.7	57.4	57.6	53.5	58.4	57.4	48.6	42.3	42.3	29.3	37.9	42.4	51.8	44.5	47.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	-3.2	-7	.2	.2	.3	.0	.0	.3	.2	.3	.0
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	.5	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.3	.8	1.7	2.4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	5.1	1.7	.9	2.7	14.7	2.0	3.5	2.0	1.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.2	0	2.1	6.8	6.0	2.4	3.0	5.0	5.3	6.3	12.7	.2	1.9	8.1	4.8	11.3	7.2
Kerosene .....	.9	2.6	1.0	0	1.2	1.4	.7	1.1	.6	1.2	3.0	.1	2.0	1.7	.6	.3	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.3	22.4	23.3	17.5	19.4	23.5	25.4	21.2	20.3	21.4	17.8	28.4	31.7	20.4	26.2	17.1	20.5
Residual Fuel Oil	12.2	7.8	11.9	6.6	4.7	2.6	1.8	3.8	7.2	8.7	6.8	8.0	3.3	7.8	2.6	14.6	8.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.9	0	.9	0	.1	0	.5	.2	1.6	2.5	1.0	.0	0	1.8	0	.1	.9
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	.0	0	.5	0	.0	.4	.1	3.7	6.6	1.0	0	4.2	0	.7	2.1
Special Naphthas .....	.0	1.0	.1	0	.4	0	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.1	2.9	0	.6	.0	.1	.4
Lubricants .....	.9	14.1	1.7	0	.8	0	1.6	.9	.1	1.9	1.1	6.2	0	1.6	.3	.6	1.2
Wax .....	.0	2.5	.2	0	.1	0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.3	.6	3.1	1.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.6	.4	3.0	2.7	5.4	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.6	2.0	1.6	4.7	1.9	9.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	.4	1.6	13.0	3.1	1.5	3.7	1.4	1.8
Still Gas	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.2	3.0	5.1	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.3	4.1	5.8	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	1.2	.6	1.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	.8	1.1	.7	0	.9	.2	.3	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-6.8	1.9	-6.3	-4.2	-5.2	-5.6	-3.3	-4.8	.3	-3.3	-3.4	-1.3	-6	-2.9	-1.5	-6.2	-4.2

¹ Based on crude oil input and net returns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

(S) Less than 0.05 percent

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See Explanatory Notes on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	26,237	13,363	44,407	1,507	5,564
Natural Gas Liquids					
Natural Gasoline	414	5,052	839	712	899
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	235
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	159	0	90	0
Ethane	414	4,892	839	623	664
Propane	0	2,109	0	0	0
Butane	118	1,527	0	351	88
Butane-Propane Mixtures	296	1,256	0	271	576
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	839	0	0
Other Liquids ¹					
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,715	588	2,717	0	279
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,662	282	2,717	0	258
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	54	306	0	0	20
Finished Petroleum Products					
Finished Motor Gasoline	25,653	496	2,755	10	1,320
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,761	138	(S)	0	693
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,895	136	(S)	0	468
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,865	2	0	0	225
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(S)	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	830	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	830	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	33	0	0	0	0
Bonded Ships Bunkers	1,517	11	30	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,517	11	30	0	0
Bonded Ships Bunkers	19,094	255	1,746	9	248
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	19,094	255	1,746	9	305
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	8	5	222	0	305
Lubricants	124	74	355	(S)	29
Wax	231	4	53	(S)	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	50	3	0	0	(S)
Miscellaneous Products	2	3	0	0	6
	2	3	349	(S)	11
Total Imports	55,020	19,499	50,718	2,230	8,062
					135,528

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,808	0	0	2,808	6,320	204
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	8,550	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	198	8,748	282
United Arab Emirates	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	1,469	47
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,297	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	2,808	0	235	3,241	16,538	533
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0	299	299	10
Gabon	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,028	33
Indonesia	7,749	0	0	0	101	0	0	(s)	39	0	0	141	7,890	255
Iran	1,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,345	43
Nigeria	5,765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	5,765	186
Venezuela	4,668	0	822	0	252	223	0	0	3,600	246	237	5,380	10,048	324
Subtotal Other OPEC	20,556	0	822	0	353	223	0	(s)	3,938	246	237	5,819	26,375	851
Other														
Angola	1,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,576	54
Australia	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	96	96	3
Bahamas	0	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	222	2,095	2,095	68
Bolivia	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	17
Brazil	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	105	0	700	756	24
Canada	8,348	6,398	289	326	207	0	8	190	404	0	342	8,269	16,617	536
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	190	190	6
Egypt	1,306	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	1,348	43
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	170	637	21
Mexico	24,233	839	0	0	(s)	0	0	13	1,199	2	19	2,071	26,304	849
Netherlands	1,038	98	0	0	933	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,032	2,069	67
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,599	0	0	220	0	150	4,795	0	(s)	6,765	6,765	218
Norway	1,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,807	58
Oman	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	76	593	19
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	846	0	0	846	1,607	52
Peru	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	213	226	1,232	1,232	40
Puerto Rico	0	0	231	54	284	0	26	0	0	0	0	231	231	7
Romania	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	73
Trinidad and Tobago	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16
Tunisia	496	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	234	9,765	315
United Kingdom	9,531	0	0	0	1,546	387	0	1,139	4,995	0	113	9,270	9,270	299
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8
Zaire	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8
Other Western Hemisphere	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	397	4	0	426	565	18
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,701	(s)	295	0	289	0	0	90	373	(s)	82	1,129	4,830	156
Subtotal Other	57,227	7,432	4,899	380	4,240	607	33	1,805	14,664	324	1,004	35,388	92,616	2,988
Total Imports	91,080	7,432	5,919	380	4,593	830	33	1,806	21,410	570	1,476	44,449	135,528	4,372

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	0	2,481	3,934	127
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	3,231	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	198	3,428	111
United Arab Emirates	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	27
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,514	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	(s)	2,679	8,194	264
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0	299	299	10
Gabon	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,028	33
Indonesia	2,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,381	77
Nigeria	3,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,054	99
Venezuela	2,027	0	547	0	252	223	0	0	3,119	0	0	4,141	6,168	199
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,490	0	547	0	252	223	0	0	3,418	0	0	4,440	12,930	417
Other														
Angola	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,676	54
Australia	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	96	96	3
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	0	519	519	17
Brazil	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	700	756	24
Canada	0	220	0	0	51	0	0	178	140	13	65	675	675	22
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	190	190	6
Egypt	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	42	42	1
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	2,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	0	1	616	3,320	107
Netherlands	1,038	98	0	0	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	2,069	67
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,347	0	0	220	0	0	4,795	0	(s)	6,363	6,363	205
Oman	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	19
Peru	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	0	0	846	1,607	52
Puerto Rico	0	0	231	54	284	0	26	199	0	111	226	1,130	1,130	36
Romania	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	7
Tunisia	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	16
United Kingdom	3,602	0	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	234	3,835	124
Virgin Islands	0	0	297	0	1,546	387	0	1,139	4,995	0	0	8,364	8,364	270
Zaire	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	0	0	395	395	13
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,046	(s)	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	231	1,277	41
Subtotal Other	12,233	414	1,917	54	3,510	607	33	1,517	13,195	124	293	21,663	33,896	1,093
Total Imports	26,237	414	2,662	54	3,761	830	33	1,517	19,094	124	294	28,783	55,020	1,775
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	16
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Arab OPEC	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	501	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Iran	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Nigeria	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Venezuela	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,828	59
Other														
Canada	6,537	4,892	282	306	138	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	12,672	409
Egypt	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,437	79
United Kingdom	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	941	30
Other Western Hemisphere	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	16
Subtotal Other	11,033	4,892	282	306	138	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	17,169	554
Total Imports	13,363	4,892	282	306	138	0	0	11	255	74	177	6,135	19,499	629
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0	327	1,885	61
Saudi Arabia	5,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,319	172
United Arab Emirates	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0	327	7,607	245
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	867	28
Iran	804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	804	26
Nigeria	2,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,278	73
Venezuela	1,495	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	480	246	237	1,238	2,733	88
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,444	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	480	246	237	1,238	6,683	216
Other														
Bahamas	0	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	1,575	1,575	51
Bolivia	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	17
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	27
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	170	170	5
Mexico	19,092	839	0	0	0	0	0	5	582	2	0	1,428	20,520	662
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,807	58
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	102	102	3
Trinidad and Tobago	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	73
United Kingdom	4,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,988	161
Virgin Islands	0	0	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	906	906	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	4	0	31	31	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,143	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	53	533	2,677	86
Subtotal Other	31,682	839	2,442	0	(s)	0	0	30	939	108	387	4,746	36,428	1,175
Total Imports	44,407	839	2,717	0	(s)	0	0	30	1,746	355	624	6,311	50,718	1,636
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,507	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	90	722	2,230	72
Subtotal Other	1,507	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	90	722	2,230	72
Total Imports	1,507	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	90	722	2,230	72
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	235	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	235	8
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,501	0	0	0	101	0	0	(s)	39	0	0	141	4,642	150
Venezuela	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	9
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,793	0	0	0	101	0	0	(s)	39	0	0	141	4,933	159
Other														
Canada	304	664	7	20	17	0	1	1	0	16	10	736	1,040	34
Malaysia	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	15
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	17	27	27	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	402	402	13
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	76	0	0	592	592	19
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	90	187	0	29	365	365	12
Subtotal Other	771	664	258	20	592	0	1	248	266	16	56	2,122	2,894	93
Total Imports	5,564	664	258	20	693	0	1	248	305	16	292	2,498	8,062	260

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,667	0	0	1,958	3,625
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32	1,696	1,732	(s)	202	3,663
Ethane	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Propane	14	677	1,306	(s)	81	2,078
Butane	18	1,019	427	(s)	121	1,585
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	(s)	(s)	0	12	14
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	235	0	37	272
Kerosene	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	528	1	3,762	0	1,071	5,361
Residual Fuel Oil	671	0	4,632	0	3,822	9,125
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	44	5	7	2	7	65
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	56	68	0	112	237
Special Naphthas	3	9	35	0	3	42
Lubricants	215	1	149	1	44	419
Wax	6	1	11	0	4	21
Petroleum Coke	610	37	3,328	0	3,256	7,231
Asphalt	57	1	(s)	(s)	1	60
Miscellaneous Products	12	1	24	(s)	2	39
Total Product Exports	2,180	1,808	13,985	3	8,573	26,549
Total Exports	2,180	3,475	13,985	3	10,531	30,174

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	50	(s)	(s)	60	2
Australia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	2	16	(s)	168	(s)	2	189	6
Bahamas	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	61	0	(s)	61	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	72	0	0	61	(s)	429	(s)	3	565	18
Brazil	0	208	0	0	0	0	8	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	217	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,667	1,700	(s)	0	1	250	3	45	3	206	2	80	3,956	128
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	10	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	(s)
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	17	0	1	45	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	25	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	242	8
Denmark	0	1	0	0	240	0	0	1	(s)	15	0	(s)	17	1
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	26	1
Ecuador	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	770	0	0	(s)	2	927	0	5	1,903	61
France	0	198	0	0	27	21	0	(s)	0	12	0	0	48	2
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	12	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	193	6
Guatemala	0	40	0	0	150	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Honduras	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	103	3
Hong Kong	0	2	(s)	0	99	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	15	0	0	(s)	0	15	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2,108	68
Israel	0	289	0	0	538	602	0	(s)	(s)	677	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	190	6
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	187	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	3	3,245	105
Jamaica	0	(s)	1	0	297	1,022	11	4	(s)	1,900	0	5	1	(s)
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1,250	40
Jordan	0	0	(s)	0	132	886	0	2	(s)	173	56	1	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	119	4
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	12	37	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	1,046	34
Mexico	0	943	0	0	0	1,610	3	46	(s)	903	3	0	4,629	149
Netherlands	0	82	0	235	1,780	554	3	2	(s)	0	0	14	555	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	1	(s)	95	0	(s)	285	9
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	84	0	3	3	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	158	0	(s)	158	5
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	114	15	0	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	131	4
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	69	76	2
Philippines	0	0	0	0	(s)	172	1	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	1,686	54
Puerto Rico	1,488	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	8	(s)
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	(s)	0	0	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1983

(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	21	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	278	1,929	2	2	(s)	0	0	5	2,216	71
Spain	0	39	0	0	349	223	0	(s)	0	918	0	70	1,600	52
Surinam	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	13	0	(s)	14	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	215	215	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	433	14
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	326	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	327	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	(s)	0	0	44	51	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	15	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	59	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	215	493	(s)	77	(s)	0	(s)	1	788	25
U.S.S.R.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	33	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	101	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	63	2
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	61	0	0	308	10
West Germany	0	4	0	0	0	307	(s)	2	0	0	0	3	244	8
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	234	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	470	108	0	0	0	76	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	1	750	24
Total	3,625	3,663	14	272	5,361	9,125	42	419	21	7,231	60	340	30,174	973

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total	PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1		Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	15,566	—	—	—	—	15,308	—	—	—	—	—	45,383	2,416	24,230	102,903
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,907	—	—	—	—	61,190	—	—	—	—	—	101,264	11,230	33,361	208,952
Leases	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	1,684	—	—	—	—	—	17,553	1,438	1,556	22,292
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	300,613	0	0	300,613
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	26,703	26,703
Total	—	—	17,534	—	—	—	—	78,182	—	—	—	—	—	464,813	15,084	85,850	661,463
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	39,812	3,393	43,205	788	45,748	6,850	19,983	73,369	10,631	72,289	48,519	4,807	1,502	137,742	15,198	68,160	337,674
Bulk Terminal	—	—	143,097	—	—	—	—	92,243	—	—	—	—	—	71,346	3,245	26,283	336,214
Pipeline	—	—	28,575	—	—	—	—	35,450	—	—	—	—	—	39,666	3,077	4,307	111,075
Natural Gas Processing Plant	155	48	203	0	243	62	1,018	1,323	1,882	1,661	687	81	197	4,508	263	72	6,369
Total	—	—	215,080	—	—	—	—	202,385	—	—	—	—	—	253,262	21,783	98,822	791,332
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	26	61	96	183	81	81	127	0	12	301	13	210	710
Bulk Terminal	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	1,027	—	—	—	—	—	1,191	0	0	2,248
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	412	—	—	—	—	—	754	130	5	1,301
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	4	8	0	24	17	105	146	338	164	137	27	38	704	49	20	927
Total	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	1,768	—	—	—	—	—	2,950	192	235	5,186
Unfractionated Stream																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	848	0	0	1,179
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	242	—	—	—	—	—	1,292	355	0	1,889
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	96	1	498	595	112	1,306	67	2	14	1,501	31	0	2,127
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,168	—	—	—	—	—	3,642	386	0	5,196
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	15	89	0	77	0	181	0	0	186
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,201	0	0	1,201
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	13	34	23	7	11	0	75	5	0	93
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	1,457	5	0	1,480
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	668	18	686	144	1,473	143	570	2,330	222	1,583	2,045	24	25	3,899	317	959	8,191
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,094	—	—	—	—	18,041	—	—	—	—	—	38,968	59	730	59,892
Pipeline	—	—	2,545	—	—	—	—	6,440	—	—	—	—	—	3,578	40	0	12,603
Natural Gas Processing Plant	139	44	183	0	117	40	409	566	1,120	166	476	40	144	1,946	140	52	2,887
Total	—	—	5,508	—	—	—	—	27,377	—	—	—	—	—	48,391	556	1,741	83,573
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	335	0	0	0	335	0	0	342
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,093	—	—	—	—	—	1,137	0	0	2,230
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,036	—	—	—	—	—	260	0	0	1,296

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total		PAD District II				Total		PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1		Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.			Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Rocky ML	Dist. V West Coast		
Ethane																			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	19	44	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	0	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	2,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,734	7	0	
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																			
Refinery	52	0	52	0	127	0	1	128	0	4	316	0	0	0	320	0	0	500	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	0	0	500	
Propane For Other Uses																			
Refinery	513	5	518	3	967	37	291	1,298	82	510	969	2	2	1,565	135	245	3,761		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,847	—	—	—	—	10,744	—	—	—	—	—	20,667	59	228	33,545		
Pipeline	—	—	2,459	—	—	—	—	3,501	—	—	—	—	—	1,235	5	0	7,200		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	109	41	150	0	62	30	188	280	340	33	357	16	77	823	95	36	1,384		
Total	—	—	4,974	—	—	—	—	15,823	—	—	—	—	—	24,290	294	509	45,890		
Butane For Petro. Feed Use																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	24	0	2	0	26	0	2	36		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0		
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	26	0	2	36		
Butane For Other Uses																			
Refinery	103	0	103	85	237	65	134	521	47	279	405	7	2	740	155	534	2,053		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	1,578	—	—	—	—	—	6,162	0	274	8,260		
Pipeline	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	809	—	—	—	—	—	759	0	0	1,654		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	29	1	30	0	21	8	164	193	320	64	71	12	50	517	36	12	788		
Total	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	3,101	—	—	—	—	—	8,178	191	820	12,755		
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0		
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	16	14	0	12	43	5	140	193		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	38	0	132	508		
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	661	0	0	679		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	0	2	0	14	0	3	18		
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	362	—	—	—	—	—	756	5	275	1,398		
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,971	—	—	—	—	—	7,578	0	0	10,549		
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498	—	—	—	—	—	531	35	0	1,064		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	26	28	394	1	0	0	8	403	0	0	431		
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	3,497	—	—	—	—	—	8,512	35	0	12,044		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total		PAD District II				Total		PAD District III					Total		PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1		Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.		Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast				
Isobutane																				
Refinery	0	13	13	56	130	33	144	363	92	415	341	13	9	870	22	38	1,306			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,317	—	—	—	—	—	3,386	0	96	4,800			
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	132	0	0	710			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	7	2	11	20	60	61	48	9	9	187	2	1	213			
Total	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	2,278	—	—	—	—	—	4,575	24	135	7,029			
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																				
Refinery	73	0	73	0	102	0	0	102	1	87	40	0	0	128	0	6	309			
Total	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	128	0	6	309			
Unfinished Oils																				
Refinery	2,635	205	2,840	39	2,558	114	1,004	3,715	964	8,256	5,352	163	101	14,836	488	5,118	26,997			
Naphtha and Lighter	1,861	31	1,892	0	1,748	5	411	2,164	632	5,893	2,033	40	5	8,603	309	4,018	16,986			
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,985	340	6,325	61	4,618	285	1,689	6,663	954	11,065	7,935	389	151	20,494	951	12,706	47,139			
Heavy Gas Oils	1,374	326	1,700	1	3,034	10	1,286	4,331	402	3,559	3,346	50	0	7,357	916	4,849	19,153			
Residuum	11,855	902	12,757	101	11,958	424	4,390	16,873	2,952	28,773	18,666	642	257	51,290	2,664	26,691	110,275			
Total	4,536	131	4,667	32	5,945	514	2,041	8,532	1,622	8,208	5,814	165	208	16,017	2,949	8,450	40,615			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																				
Refinery	—	—	263	—	—	—	—	472	—	—	—	—	—	712	0	333	1,780			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	71	0	0	212			
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total	—	—	4,930	—	—	—	—	9,145	—	—	—	—	—	16,800	2,949	8,783	42,607			
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																				
Refinery	0	0	0	0	111	0	12	123	86	102	218	0	0	406	0	19	548			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0			
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	406	0	19	548			
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																				
Refinery	6,291	284	6,575	107	8,181	1,708	4,334	14,330	2,161	8,491	5,563	676	186	17,077	2,792	8,114	48,888			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	43,414	—	—	—	—	35,823	—	—	—	—	—	12,160	2,055	12,192	105,644			
Pipeline	—	—	15,004	—	—	—	—	15,987	—	—	—	—	—	18,915	1,582	2,242	53,730			
Total	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	66,140	0	0	0	0	0	48,152	6,466	22,548	208,311			
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																				
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	65,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49			
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208,311			
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																				
Refinery	2,616	174	2,790	73	4,051	1,116	2,602	7,842	1,168	3,858	2,642	390	102	8,160	1,784	3,107	23,683			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,348	—	—	—	—	19,078	—	—	—	—	—	5,990	1,337	5,925	53,678			
Pipeline	—	—	8,692	—	—	—	—	8,132	—	—	—	—	—	9,788	1,062	1,134	28,808			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	43			
Total	—	—	32,840	—	—	—	—	35,052	—	—	—	—	—	23,938	4,216	10,166	106,212			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V	
																	West Coast	Coast
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,675	110	3,785	34	4,130	592	1,732	6,488	993	4,633	2,921	286	84	8,917	1,008	5,007	25,205	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	22,066	—	—	—	—	16,745	—	—	—	—	—	6,170	718	6,267	51,966	
Pipeline	—	—	6,312	—	—	—	—	7,855	—	—	—	—	—	9,127	520	1,108	24,922	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	
Total	—	—	32,165	—	—	—	—	31,088	—	—	—	—	—	24,214	2,250	12,382	102,099	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	24	0	24	0	114	0	22	136	31	297	182	0	0	510	46	241	957	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	423	—	—	—	—	459	—	—	—	—	—	150	11	451	1,494	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	29	0	0	69	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	78	
Total	—	—	447	—	—	—	—	635	—	—	—	—	—	767	57	692	2,598	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	256	40	296	0	505	56	213	774	266	877	419	161	135	1,858	271	850	4,049	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	617	—	—	—	—	—	237	9	574	1,465	
Pipeline	—	—	713	—	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	575	101	381	2,100	
Total	—	—	1,037	—	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	—	2,670	381	1,805	7,614	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																		
Refinery	1,069	0	1,069	35	1,279	94	233	1,641	306	2,258	2,023	16	19	4,622	380	3,839	11,551	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,561	—	—	—	—	3,267	—	—	—	—	—	1,177	148	2,130	12,283	
Pipeline	—	—	3,041	—	—	—	—	2,917	—	—	—	—	—	3,581	154	518	10,211	
Total	—	—	9,671	—	—	—	—	7,825	—	—	—	—	—	9,380	682	6,487	34,045	
Kerosene																		
Refinery	173	61	234	0	785	46	341	1,172	46	882	519	8	72	1,527	12	130	3,075	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,363	—	—	—	—	1,414	—	—	—	—	—	324	26	75	5,202	
Pipeline	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	536	0	0	1,076	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	
Total	—	—	3,957	—	—	—	—	2,766	—	—	—	—	—	2,389	38	205	9,355	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	7,088	398	7,486	52	8,026	1,881	4,510	14,469	1,233	7,599	4,433	932	340	14,537	2,504	6,081	45,077	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	56,720	—	—	—	—	23,975	—	—	—	—	—	8,273	872	6,834	96,674	
Pipeline	—	—	6,912	—	—	—	—	8,761	—	—	—	—	—	8,907	715	1,146	26,441	
Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	—	—	71,118	—	—	—	—	47,205	—	—	—	—	—	31,719	4,091	14,061	168,194	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	3,724	126	3,850	56	2,256	359	165	2,836	366	4,744	4,351	217	44	9,722	542	6,778	23,728	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	26,019	—	—	—	—	2,153	—	—	—	—	—	6,597	0	2,182	36,951	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	15	16	
Total	—	—	29,869	—	—	—	—	4,989	—	—	—	—	—	16,320	542	8,975	60,695	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total	PAD District II				Total	PAD District III					Total	PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1		Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.		Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast			
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																			
Refinery	137	0	137	0	79	0	99	93	942	460	9	0	1,504	0	210	2,029			
Total	137	0	137	0	79	0	99	93	942	460	9	0	1,504	0	210	2,029			
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																			
Refinery	6	0	6	0	130	0	1	352	953	220	37	0	1,562	0	388	2,087			
Total	6	0	6	0	130	0	1	352	953	220	37	0	1,562	0	388	2,087			
Special Naphthas																			
Refinery	26	50	76	0	196	0	161	32	1,170	70	132	0	1,404	9	185	2,031			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	0	31	1,116			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	137			
Total	—	—	883	—	—	—	—	611	—	—	—	—	1,565	9	216	3,284			
Lubricants																			
Refinery	1,092	1,107	2,199	0	819	0	724	42	3,981	1,417	582	0	6,022	90	755	10,609			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,397	—	—	—	—	1,126	—	—	—	—	348	3	522	3,396			
Total	—	—	3,596	—	—	—	—	2,669	—	—	—	—	6,370	93	1,277	14,005			
Wax																			
Refinery	24	160	184	0	33	0	54	87	26	210	168	52	0	456	8	788			
Total	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	456	8	53	788			
Petroleum Coke																			
Refinery	854	0	854	0	905	191	984	2,080	0	135	344	270	0	749	813	2,540			
Total	854	0	854	0	905	191	984	2,080	0	135	344	270	0	749	813	2,540			
Asphalt and Road Oil																			
Refinery	1,541	69	1,610	260	2,753	1,359	1,019	5,391	677	452	1,097	768	204	3,198	1,788	13,437			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,801	—	—	—	—	3,181	—	—	—	—	—	278	62	148			
Total	—	—	4,411	—	—	—	—	8,572	—	—	—	—	—	3,476	1,850	19,907			
Miscellaneous Products																			
Refinery	372	47	419	1	67	14	14	96	21	374	337	39	0	771	0	1,497			
Bulk Terminal	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	59	0	81			
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	226	0	226			
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	50	2	0	1	0	63	1	67			
Total	—	—	596	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	1	2,210			
Total Stocks, All Oils																			
																718,075	36,867	184,672	1,452,795

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV		
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	110	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	392	1,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Petroleum Products	7,399	424	0	3,254	6,062	2,373	0	0	82,480	23,620	0	2,384	1,136	248	1,259	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	82	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	61	0	910	2,023	278	0	0	2,875	6,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,450	0	0	1,663	1,979	1,250	0	0	46,896	8,576	0	1,024	415	0	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,901	0	0	728	1,045	629	0	0	19,985	4,278	0	583	262	0	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,549	0	0	935	934	621	0	0	26,711	4,298	0	441	133	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	181	0	0	32	91	37	0	0	464	37	0	187	81	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	215	0	0	145	47	695	0	0	7,817	2,243	0	204	5	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kerosene	110	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	939	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,379	10	0	176	717	150	0	0	18,555	2,604	0	388	197	0	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	0	0	2,756	427	0	476	0	0	0	629	0	0	0	0	0	173	0		
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	73	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Feedstock	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	448	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Special Naphthas	0	65	0	8	59	0	0	0	521	139	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0		
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Products	42	82	0	165	10	0	0	0	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total All Products	7,509	424	0	3,290	6,062	2,373	0	0	82,872	25,109	0	2,384	1,136	248	1,259	3,693	0	0	0	0	0	16,732	0		

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	333	0	0	356	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	82	248	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	910	2,023	278	2,551	6,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,358	0	1,488	1,979	1,250	36,527	7,875	0	952	415	0	786	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,365	0	671	1,045	629	15,969	3,959	0	511	282	0	561	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,993	0	817	934	621	20,558	3,916	0	441	133	0	225	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	0	0	0	38	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	30	0	32	91	0	278	37	0	187	81	0	34	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	161	0	129	47	695	5,570	2,041	0	204	5	0	70	0	0	0
Kerosene	55	0	0	0	0	712	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	962	0	141	584	150	16,329	2,259	0	388	197	0	369	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,579	0	2,845	5,276	2,373	62,005	21,446	0	1,731	1,136	248	1,259	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	110	0	0	36	0	0	392	0	392	0	1,489	0	3,064	0	16,545
Petroleum Products	1,820	424	0	409	786	0	20,475	2,225	3,680	14,570	2,174	653	629	0	187
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	61	0	0	0	0	324	0	0	324	25	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,092	0	0	175	0	0	10,169	803	653	8,713	701	72	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	19	22	108	8	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	151	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	54	0	0	16	0	0	2,247	187	89	1,971	202	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	55	0	0	2	0	0	227	96	81	50	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	417	10	0	35	133	0	2,226	543	211	1,472	345	0	0	0	8
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	2,756	542	1,120	1,094	427	476	629	0	173
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	11	0	0	73	0	41	32	13	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	8	0	0	448	30	222	196	92	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	65	0	8	59	0	521	0	408	113	139	105	0	0	6
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	239	179	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	42	82	0	20	10	0	646	5	569	72	43	0	0	0	0
Total	1,930	424	0	445	786	0	20,867	2,225	4,072	14,570	3,663	653	3,693	0	16,732

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Ship-ments from PADD I	Net Receipts into PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Ship-ments from PADD II	Net Receipts into PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Ship-ments from PADD III	Net Receipts into PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Ship-ments from PADD IV	Net Receipts into PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Ship-ments from PADD V	Net Receipts into PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	3,492	110	3,382	1,599	36	1,563	16,545	1,881	14,664	0	0	0	0	19,609	-19,609
Petroleum Products	86,363	7,823	78,540	32,155	11,889	20,466	6,921	108,484	-101,563	2,373	2,643	-270	3,643	816	2,827
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	689	532	157	532	333	199	0	356	-356	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	1,542	20	1,522	268	1,460	-1,192	0	330	-330	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,785	61	3,724	6,600	3,211	3,389	2,084	9,475	-7,391	278	0	278	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	264	9	255	9	0	9	0	264	-264	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	792	0	792	0	792	-792	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,359	5,450	42,909	14,441	4,892	9,549	1,979	56,296	-54,317	1,250	1,201	49	1,810	0	1,810
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	20,713	2,901	17,812	7,461	2,402	5,059	1,045	24,846	-23,801	629	843	-214	1,144	0	1,144
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27,646	2,549	25,097	6,980	2,490	4,490	934	31,450	-30,516	621	358	263	666	0	666
Finished Aviation Gasoline	187	13	174	72	0	72	0	246	-246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	496	181	315	299	123	176	91	688	-597	0	115	-115	221	0	221
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,962	215	7,747	2,463	887	1,576	47	10,264	-10,217	695	75	620	274	0	274
Kerosene	941	110	831	133	2	131	0	962	-962	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,731	1,369	17,362	4,180	1,043	3,137	735	21,547	-20,812	150	566	-416	757	8	749
Residual Fuel Oil	3,519	206	3,313	427	718	-291	963	3,659	-2,696	0	0	0	476	802	-326
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	84	0	84	13	11	2	0	86	-86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	456	0	456	92	8	64	0	540	-540	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	528	65	464	139	67	72	130	765	-635	0	0	0	105	6	99
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax	239	0	239	179	0	179	0	418	-418	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	811	124	687	85	175	-90	92	689	-597	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products															
Total All Products	89,855	7,933	81,922	33,754	11,725	22,029	23,466	110,365	-86,899	2,373	2,643	-270	3,643	20,425	-16,782

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	4,244	170	4,414	104	2,547	191	378	3,220	1,004	7,008	3,581	406	78	12,077	313
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	334	40	374	0	103	0	0	103	111	496	473	111	9	1,200	58
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,328	2	2,330	104	581	0	235	920	887	1,173	794	188	4	3,046	60
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,582	128	1,710	0	1,863	191	143	2,197	6	5,339	2,314	107	65	7,831	195

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	467	44	511	0	140	0	0	140	65	184	91	15	14	369	93
Refinery	—	—	6,794	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	3	0	5
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,305	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	372	93	495
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,393	4	2,397	56	694	0	62	812	199	1,151	1,565	18	2	2,935	108
Refinery	—	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	577	—	—	—	—	3,106	0	250
Bulk Terminal	—	—	11,418	—	—	—	—	1,389	—	—	—	—	6,041	108	2,865
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	864	78	942	0	1,422	359	103	1,884	102	3,409	2,695	184	28	6,418	341
Refinery	—	—	10,204	—	—	—	—	1,505	—	—	—	—	3,488	0	1,927
Bulk Terminal	—	—	11,146	—	—	—	—	3,389	—	—	—	—	9,906	341	5,600
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206	0	134	584	0	2,756	542	1,120	1,094	427	476	629	0	173
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	13	0	0	539	347	192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	206	0	121	584	0	2,217	195	928	1,094	427	476	629	0	173

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,680	129	0	2,808
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,680	129	0	2,808
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	299	299
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	39	(s)	39
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	718	0	2,882	3,600
Subtotal Other OPEC	718	39	3,181	3,938
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	310	0	209	519
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	700	0	0	700
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	17	180	207	404
Congo	190	0	0	190
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	170	0	0	170
Mexico	2	0	1,197	1,199
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	978	0	3,818	4,795
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	76	(s)	76
Peru	115	731	0	846
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,476	1,612	1,907	4,995
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	235	161	0	397
Other Eastern Hemisphere	186	182	5	373
Subtotal Other	4,378	2,943	7,343	14,664
Total Imports	7,775	3,111	10,524	21,410

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, January 1983
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	7,071	2,533	9,390	19,094
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	193	2,161	2,354
Maine	0	0	428	428
Maryland	0	364	414	778
Massachusetts	348	161	1,062	1,572
New Jersey	385	932	1,091	2,408
New York	4,884	404	2,374	7,662
North Carolina	0	0	267	267
Pennsylvania	1,455	430	59	1,943
Rhode Island	0	0	64	64
South Carolina	0	0	484	484
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	150	985	1,135
PAD District II	17	180	58	255
Michigan	17	180	0	197
Minnesota	0	0	20	20
North Dakota	0	0	37	37
PAD District III	684	0	1,062	1,746
Louisiana	2	0	130	132
Texas	682	0	932	1,615
PAD District IV	0	0	9	9
Montana	0	0	9	9
PAD District V	2	297	5	305
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	0	0	2
California	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	297	5	302
Oregon	0	0	0	0
All PAD Districts	7,775	3,111	10,524	21,410

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	PAD District III			Total					
									Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast			No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		
																Rocky Mts.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	15,182	—	—	—	—	15,911	—	—	—	—	41,525	25,310	99,661		
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	2,303	—	—	—	—	61,035	—	—	—	—	100,810	30,819	205,269		
Leases	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	17,535	1,805	22,471		
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	293,827	0	293,827		
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	22,643	22,643		
Total	—	—	17,550	—	—	—	—	78,556	—	—	—	—	453,697	13,491	80,577		
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	42,866	3,622	46,488	886	42,571	6,293	20,032	69,782	10,287	71,175	47,632	5,371	1,441	135,906	65,365	332,056	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	159,717	—	—	—	—	89,696	—	—	—	—	—	86,249	26,995	365,748	
Pipeline	—	—	30,042	—	—	—	—	35,901	—	—	—	—	—	41,226	4,301	114,310	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	201	55	256	0	249	49	1,180	1,478	2,059	997	647	80	193	3,976	228	94	6,032
Total	—	—	236,503	—	—	—	—	196,857	—	—	—	—	—	267,357	20,674	96,755	818,146
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	28	135	105	268	37	89	173	1	24	324	8	28	630
Bulk Terminal	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1,515	—	—	—	—	—	1,876	0	0	3,409
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	415	182	5	1,016
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	6	8	0	25	16	96	137	316	214	151	31	21	733	36	18	932
Total	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	2,394	—	—	—	—	—	3,348	226	51	5,987
Unfractionated Stream																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,555	—	—	—	—	—	444	0	0	1,999
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	551	0	0	645
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	101	2	556	659	92	595	4	1	15	707	28	1	1,395
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,308	—	—	—	—	—	1,702	28	1	4,039
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	12	86	0	82	0	180	0	0	185
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,153	0	0	1,153
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	7	40	36	4	9	0	89	8	0	104
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1,422	8	0	1,442
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	887	16	903	199	1,621	134	662	2,616	252	1,615	2,408	22	23	4,320	353	1,038	9,230
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,522	—	—	—	—	18,848	—	—	—	—	—	51,331	102	1,541	74,344
Pipeline	—	—	2,531	—	—	—	—	6,825	—	—	—	—	—	6,081	423	0	15,860
Natural Gas Processing Plant	184	49	233	0	117	31	523	671	1,360	148	487	38	157	2,190	115	75	3,284
Total	—	—	6,189	—	—	—	—	28,960	—	—	—	—	—	63,922	993	2,654	102,718
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	377	0	0	0	377	0	0	385
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	913	—	—	—	—	—	2,915	0	0	3,828
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,135	—	—	—	—	—	373	0	0	1,508

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	PAD District III		Total	PAD Dist. V			
									Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast				La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico
Ethane															
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	28	53	195	1	0	0	196	250
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	2,109	—	—	—	—	3,861	5,971
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use															
Refinery	55	0	55	0	90	0	2	92	0	5	417	0	0	422	569
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	422	569
Propane For Other Uses															
Refinery	650	8	658	4	1,191	39	302	1,536	77	689	1,005	3	5	1,779	4,370
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,224	—	—	—	—	13,064	—	—	—	—	—	27,511	43,521
Pipeline	—	—	2,418	—	—	—	—	3,633	—	—	—	—	—	1,825	7,997
Natural Gas Processing Plant	172	41	213	0	55	20	206	281	642	37	373	21	79	1,152	1,780
Total	—	—	5,513	—	—	—	—	18,514	—	—	—	—	—	32,267	57,668
Butane For Petro. Feed Use															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	2	0	24	43
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	24	43
Butane For Other Uses															
Refinery	182	0	182	162	208	53	194	617	74	379	543	4	4	1,004	2,559
Bulk Terminal	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	1,409	—	—	—	—	—	8,188	10,743
Pipeline	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	1,123	—	—	—	—	—	1,126	2,491
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	6	17	0	17	9	211	237	360	60	82	9	34	545	846
Total	—	—	595	—	—	—	—	3,386	—	—	—	—	—	10,863	16,639
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	0	7	29	217
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	327	—	—	—	—	—	124	451
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1,415	1,435
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	4	1	0	1	0	6	22
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	358	—	—	—	—	—	1,574	2,125
Ethane-Propane Mixtures															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,636	—	—	—	—	—	7,862	9,498
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	523	—	—	—	—	—	968	1,613
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	69	1	0	0	36	106	171
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,224	—	—	—	—	—	8,936	11,282

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		Total	PAD District II				Total	PAD District III				Total	PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1		Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.		Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	8	8	33	124	25	164	346	100	133	432	13	7	685	22	26	1,087
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	4,731	0	73	6,303
Pipeline	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	391	—	—	—	—	—	374	36	0	816
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	9	2	13	24	90	48	32	7	8	185	1	2	215
Total	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	2,260	—	—	—	—	—	5,975	59	101	8,421
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	83	26	109	0	70	0	0	70	1	86	40	0	0	127	0	5	311
Total	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	127	0	5	311
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,265	315	3,580	43	2,570	122	1,139	3,874	791	6,228	4,266	141	95	11,521	439	4,689	24,103
Naphtha and Lighter	1,896	9	1,905	0	2,058	8	752	2,818	416	6,083	1,343	36	5	7,883	334	3,794	16,734
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,794	357	6,151	87	4,708	325	1,802	6,922	848	11,502	6,278	673	138	19,439	818	11,229	44,559
Heavy Gas Oils	1,711	309	2,020	4	2,898	21	1,247	4,170	542	3,560	3,219	45	0	7,366	1,095	5,230	19,881
Residuum	12,666	990	13,656	134	12,234	476	4,940	17,784	2,597	27,373	15,106	895	238	46,209	2,686	24,942	105,277
Total	—	—	5,281	—	—	—	—	9,232	—	—	—	—	—	16,834	2,473	7,922	41,742
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,956	105	5,061	32	5,903	683	1,976	8,594	1,369	8,308	6,388	100	193	16,358	2,473	7,614	40,100
Bulk Terminal	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	332	—	—	—	—	—	441	0	308	1,301
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	306	—	—	—	—	—	35	0	0	341
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	5,281	—	—	—	—	9,232	—	—	—	—	—	16,834	2,473	7,922	41,742
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	140	0	9	149	37	70	209	0	0	316	0	22	492
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	316	0	22	492
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	6,031	327	6,358	107	5,920	1,315	3,744	11,086	2,366	8,160	6,395	994	208	18,123	2,884	8,373	46,824
Bulk Terminal	—	—	42,363	—	—	—	—	30,964	—	—	—	—	—	13,345	1,849	12,613	101,134
Pipeline	—	—	15,380	—	—	—	—	15,853	—	—	—	—	—	19,714	1,313	2,264	54,524
Total	—	—	64,116	—	—	—	—	57,903	—	—	—	—	—	51,182	6,086	23,250	202,537
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	55
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,534	197	2,731	48	2,778	852	2,125	5,803	1,353	3,869	3,090	766	102	9,180	1,889	3,553	23,156
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,080	—	—	—	—	16,996	—	—	—	—	—	6,699	1,193	6,540	51,508
Pipeline	—	—	7,199	—	—	—	—	8,576	—	—	—	—	—	9,725	835	1,113	27,448
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	43
Total	—	—	30,016	—	—	—	—	31,375	—	—	—	—	—	25,604	3,954	11,206	102,155

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					Total	PAD District III				Total	PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.		Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Rocky Mnt.		Dist. V West Coast
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,497	130	3,627	59	3,142	453	1,619	5,283	1,013	4,291	3,305	228	106	8,943	995	4,820	23,668
Bulk Terminal	—	—	22,283	—	—	—	—	13,968	—	—	—	—	—	6,846	656	6,073	49,626
Pipeline	—	—	8,181	—	—	—	—	7,277	—	—	—	—	—	9,989	478	1,151	27,076
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12
Total	—	—	34,100	—	—	—	—	26,528	—	—	—	—	—	25,578	2,132	12,044	100,382
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	12	0	12	0	81	0	29	110	22	365	92	0	0	479	44	223	868
Bulk Terminal	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	413	—	—	—	—	—	96	23	391	1,339
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0	33
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	74
Total	—	—	428	—	—	—	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	663	67	614	2,314
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	251	36	287	0	416	29	270	715	292	520	467	190	128	1,597	251	831	3,681
Bulk Terminal	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	—	212	13	662	1,695
Pipeline	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	558	85	286	1,813
Total	—	—	1,384	—	—	—	—	1,310	—	—	—	—	—	2,367	349	1,779	7,189
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,191	0	1,191	43	1,172	104	202	1,521	305	1,813	2,252	17	23	4,410	379	3,019	10,520
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,089	—	—	—	—	3,447	—	—	—	—	—	1,507	150	1,782	11,975
Pipeline	—	—	3,346	—	—	—	—	2,342	—	—	—	—	—	3,087	109	622	9,506
Total	—	—	9,626	—	—	—	—	7,310	—	—	—	—	—	9,004	638	5,423	32,001
Kerosene																	
Refinery	307	90	397	0	592	44	223	859	52	840	449	8	54	1,403	13	97	2,769
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,436	—	—	—	—	1,736	—	—	—	—	—	408	29	49	6,658
Pipeline	—	—	593	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	576	0	1	1,364
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	—	—	5,426	—	—	—	—	2,789	—	—	—	—	—	2,388	42	147	10,792
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	8,086	505	8,591	53	7,579	2,119	4,670	14,421	1,381	8,356	5,192	1,311	353	16,593	2,463	5,981	48,049
Bulk Terminal	—	—	68,573	—	—	—	—	24,169	—	—	—	—	—	9,344	860	6,618	109,564
Pipeline	—	—	7,517	—	—	—	—	9,630	—	—	—	—	—	8,983	728	1,106	27,964
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	—	—	84,681	—	—	—	—	48,221	—	—	—	—	—	34,921	4,051	13,705	185,579
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,463	137	4,600	111	2,500	379	159	3,149	317	5,150	4,460	279	40	10,246	634	7,620	26,249
Bulk Terminal	—	—	31,086	—	—	—	—	2,234	—	—	—	—	—	6,451	0	2,191	41,962
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	17	18
Total	—	—	35,686	—	—	—	—	5,383	—	—	—	—	—	16,698	634	9,828	68,229

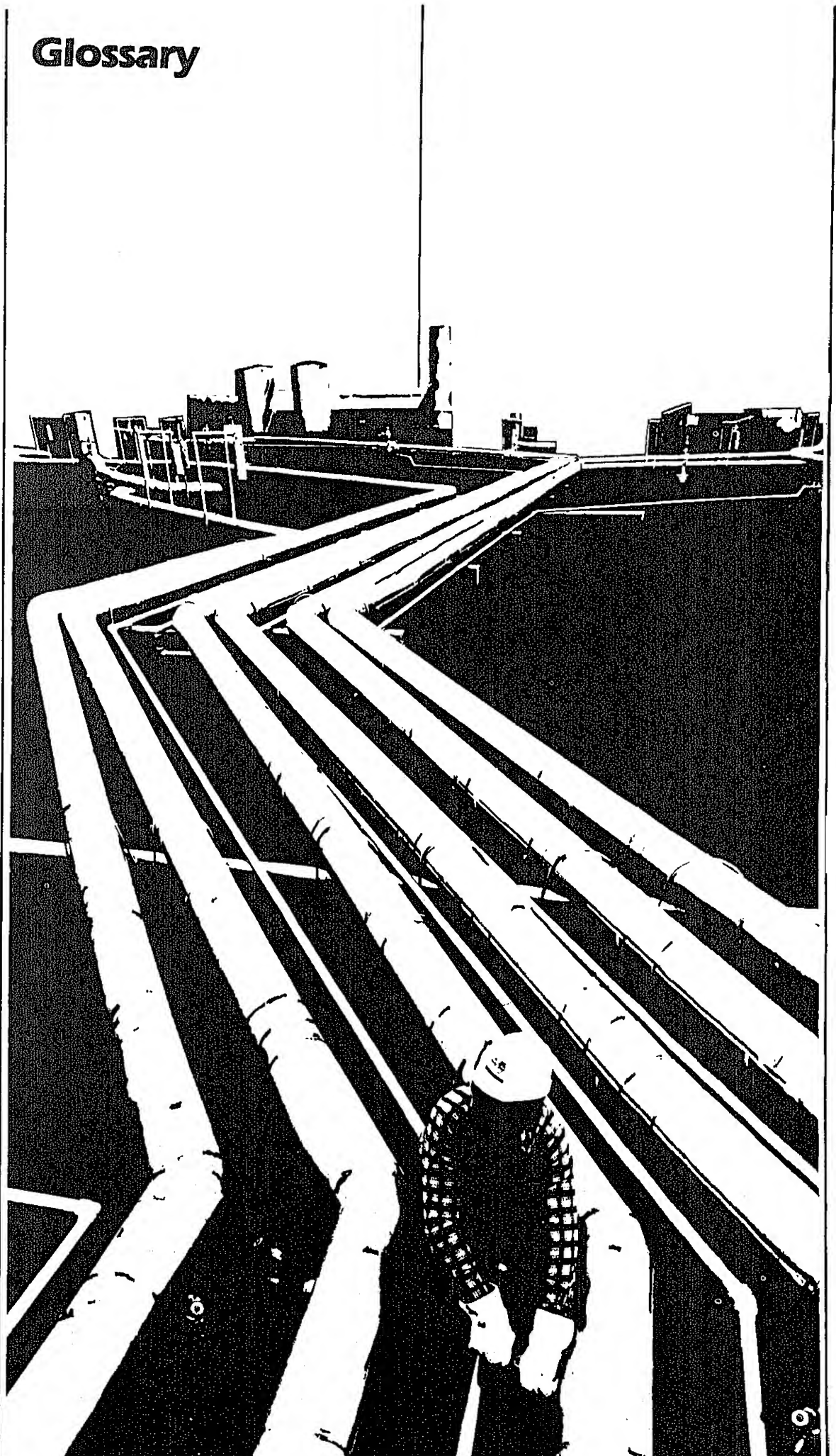
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District (New Basis), December 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		Total	United States							
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total		PAD District III		Rocky Mts.	West Coast				
										Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast			La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock	102	0	102	0	97	0	85	182	108	969	330	9	0	1,416	0	267	1,967
	102	0	102	0	97	0	85	182	108	969	330	9	0	1,416	0	267	1,967
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock	5	0	5	0	185	0	1	186	343	832	224	42	0	1,441	0	548	2,180
	5	0	5	0	185	0	1	186	343	832	224	42	0	1,441	0	548	2,180
Special Naphthas	28	42	70	0	210	0	165	375	38	1,284	56	139	0	1,517	9	231	2,202
			823					255						23	0	34	1,135
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	137
			893					630						1,677	9	265	3,474
Lubricants	1,180	1,090	2,270	0	757	0	719	1,476	47	3,887	1,339	285	0	5,558	81	721	10,106
			1,240					1,001						316	3	515	3,075
			3,510					2,477						5,874	84	1,236	13,181
Wax	26	168	194	0	18	0	61	79	26	226	194	0	0	446	10	57	786
			194					79						446	10	57	786
Petroleum Coke	801	0	801	0	816	132	1,026	1,974	1	137	523	268	0	929	776	2,241	6,721
	801	0	801	0	816	132	1,026	1,974	1	137	523	268	0	929	776	2,241	6,721
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,474	38	1,512	206	2,163	731	971	4,071	635	573	976	679	157	3,020	1,451	1,321	11,375
			2,434					2,822						410	62	166	5,894
			3,946					6,893						3,430	1,513	1,487	17,269
Miscellaneous Products	310	52	362	1	64	12	15	92	49	436	359	50	0	894	0	186	1,534
			75					19						45	0	125	264
			0					15						58	0	0	73
	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	38	4	1	1	0	44	1	48	1,919
			437					129						1,041	1	311	1,919
Total Stocks, All Oils			254,053					275,413						721,054	34,165	177,332	1,462,017

¹ Crude oil data are not collected by Refinery District.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. *Alcohol* includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Cooking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, glisonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This *green* coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils—over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. *Primary Stocks* excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military

Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. *Special naphthas* includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent

crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

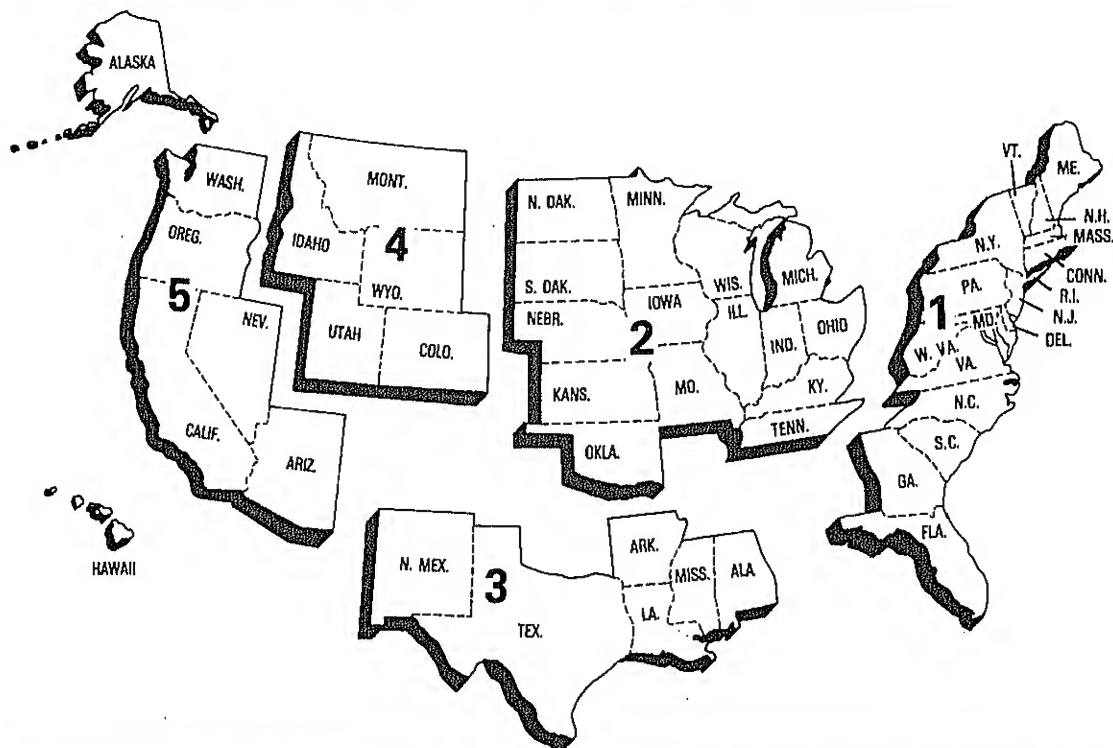
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

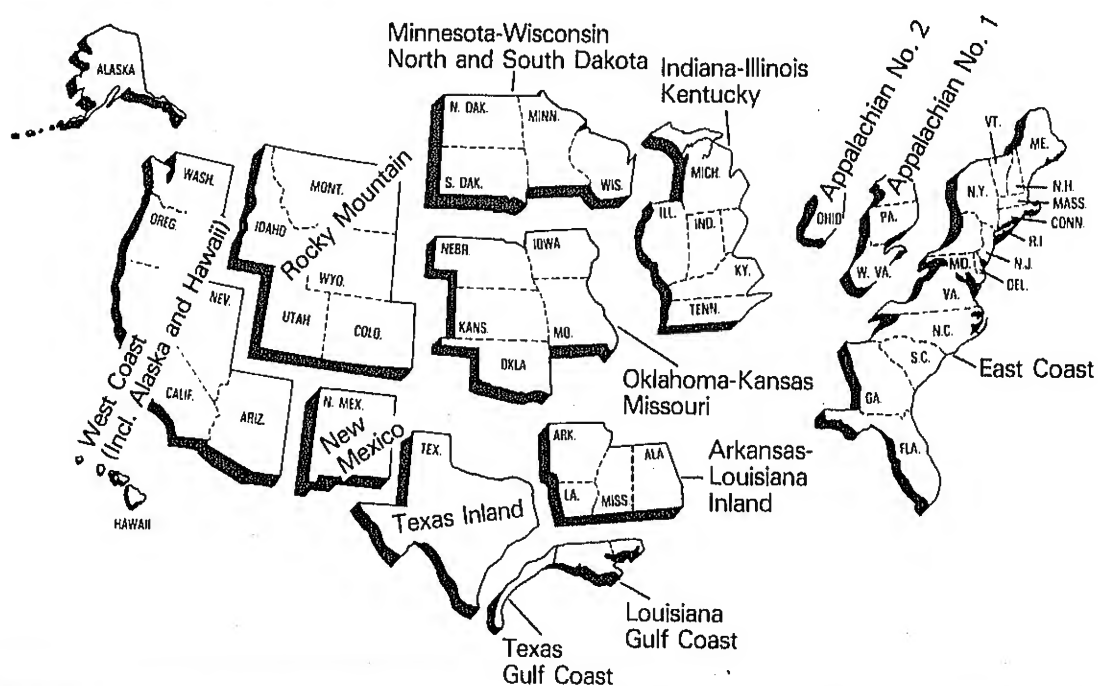
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

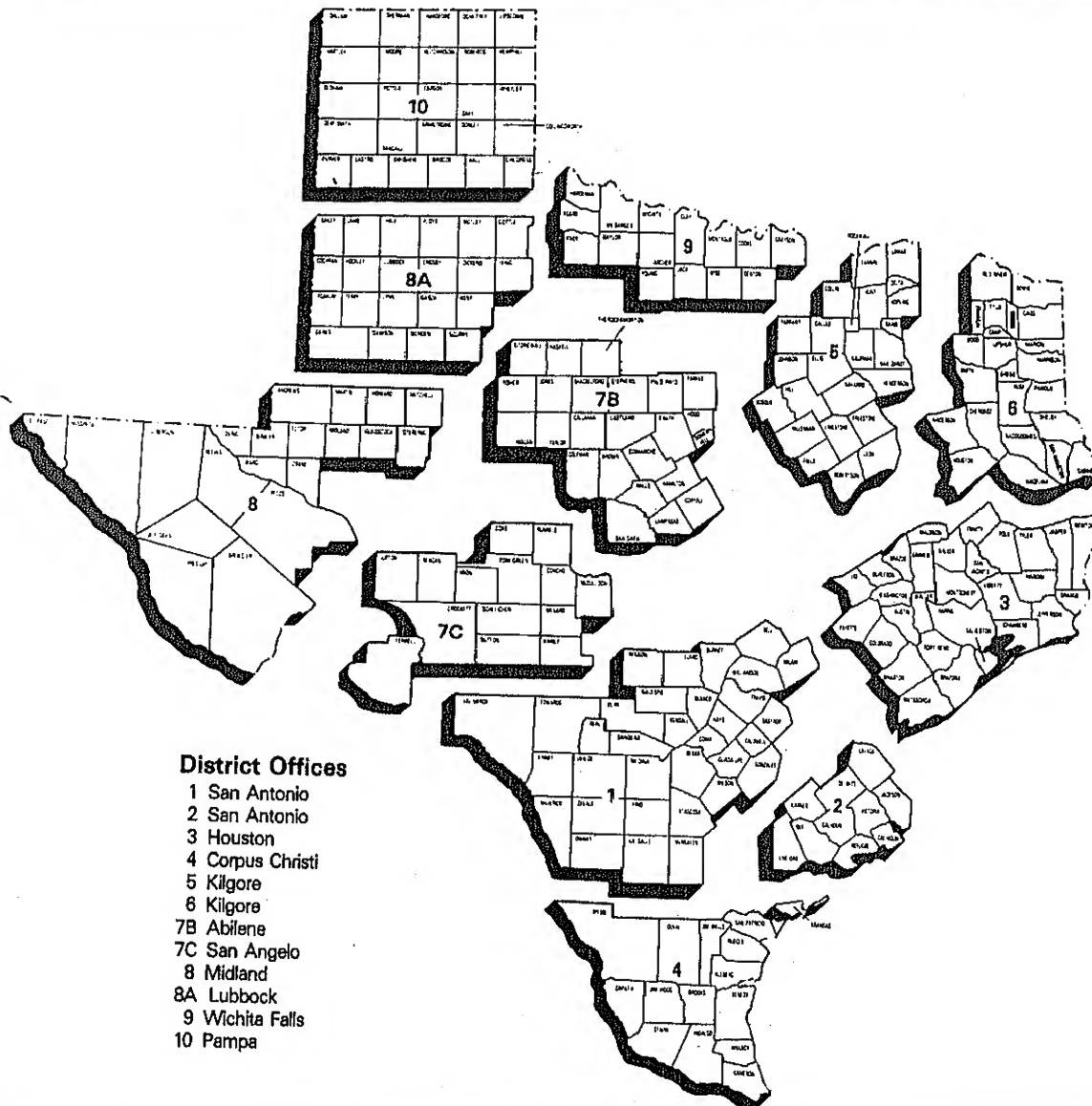
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



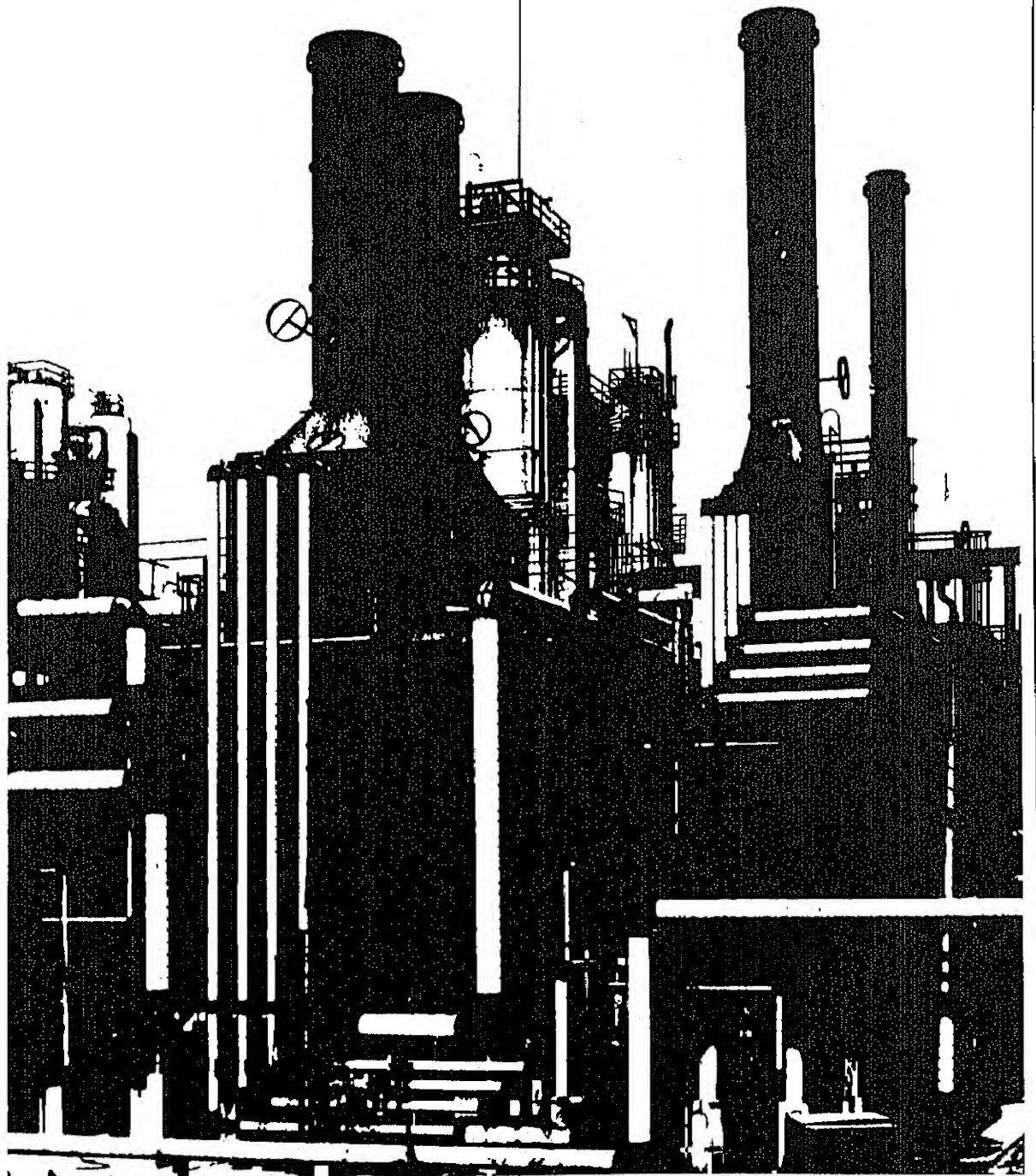
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies) in the United States and its territories, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, all companies transporting Alaskan Crude Oil by water, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

EN2

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, Imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), and all storers of crude oil, regardless of ownership, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-815: All licensed Importers and Importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the Import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed Importers and Importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every two to three years an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an *average range* that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on January 1 and July 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 2.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and Isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (–) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): *Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production* equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): *NGPL Imports* equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), *stocks of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

- Line (43): *stocks of Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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